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General Remarks on the History and commercial Policy of Holland, with some Account of the Palace called the House in the Wood.

OF all the problems which have been proposed for the investigation of the historian and the moralist, perhaps there is none which involves greater difficulty than the attachment man feels to his native land. Possessed of powers to travel to the most remote regions, of a constitution that can accommodate itself to every climate, while the fair fertility of nature invites him, while the favours of political liberty are offered to him, he seems rooted to the earth where he first tasted the blessings of existence, however sterile the soil, and however tyrannical the authority under which it yields its reluctant produce.

No region of Europe presents a more remarkable instance of that preference than the country to which our paper refers; to this day it remains an insalubrious swamp. The population of Holland, considered in reference to its contracted limits, has been extended beyond that of any nation ancient or modern; and the loathsome fens with which it is encompassed, have been rendered more productive of wealth than the glowing sands of the Peruvian waters. It is wisely ordained, that where man endures a deficiency of physical advantages, his mental powers should be invigorated in proportion to the exigencies of his situation, and that he should find in the exercise of these an ample remuneration for local and exterior evil.

From the earliest times the Batavi have been celebrated for their valour; and Tacitus has borne honorable testimony to the virtues of the intrepid Civilis. The gallantry of this people not only secured them from military oppression, but relieved them from tributary dependence. If the Roman legions presumed to penetrate into their country, they encountered the horrors of inundation, and sank like a stone borne down by their cumberous armour; while the Batavians, accustomed to the watery element, glided over its surface, and saw their glittering victims prone and powerless beneath them.*

After the destruction of the Roman empire the Franks took possession of this country. Toward the close of the ninth century it was under the go-

* The occasional imbecillity of the Roman armies in the most brilliant period of their history is asserted by their great historian. Rome, he affirms, would find it difficult in the time of Augustus to raise as large an army as that which in her early days she sent against Gaul and Latium. "Adeo in quæ laboramus sola crevimus divitias luxuriamque."

The power of a country is sometimes in proportion to its serene insignificance, on account of the promptitude of its councils and the facility with which its forces are collected. Athens and its surrounding territory were no larger than the county of York, yet its military and naval strength was prodigious. The domain of Dionysius the Elder extended no farther than one-third of the island of Sicily, and to a few towns and garrisons on the coast of Italy and Illyricum; yet a learned native tells us, that he maintained a standing army of one hundred thousand infantry, ten thousand cavalry, and four hundred ships of war. Diod. Sic. lib. 7.

vernment of the Counts of Holland; at the commencement of the thirteenth it devolved to the Earls of Hainault; and two hundred years afterwards to the Dukes of Burgundy, from whom it passed to the House of Austria, by the marriage of Mary of Burgundy with the Emperor Maximilian. In the year 1556, Philip the Second succeeded to the throne of Spain, and to the government of the Low Countries: previously to this period, Luther and Calvin had spread throughout the provinces those principles which were inimical equally to ecclesiastical and political usurpation. The cold, inflexible monarch, ignorant of the buoyancy of the mind of man when agitated by the sacred impulses of religion, had erected an Inquisition in the States, and violence and oppression in every form were introduced to extinguish the native spirit of the Batavian people. After alternate successes and defeats, in 1581 the States renounced their allegiance to the Spanish throne; and three years posterior to this event, on the assassination of the Prince of Orange at Delft by Balthazar Gerrard, the gallant Maurice of Nassau was elected Stadtholder. Soon after this period the torch of war spread its destructive flame in almost every part of Europe; but during the conflagration the navy and commerce of this country had increased, and Grotius affirms that the provinces of Holland and Zealand alone sent yearly seventy thousand mariners to sea, and were then the most formidable naval power on the continent. Before the conclusion of the sixteenth century the United Provinces were acknowledged as a free republic, and for two hundred years they have exhibited before all Europe the most extraordinary example of rapid success in the annals of mankind. While the historian reluctantly details the extension of empire by the havoc of war and by the violation of the natural rights of man, he pursues with delight the thread of events that promote the repose of the human race, and that fortify the bulwarks of civic independence. It is therefore with peculiar pleasure that he dwells on the pacific occupations of commerce with the Dutch people. As soon as the commercial spirit appears, we discover a new genius her constant attendant: she softens the manners of society; she unites men by the desire of supplying their mutual wants; she establishes in every state an order of citizens the guardians of public tranquillity, and bound by their interest to banish the fiend of war to the realms of barbarian empire.*

The Hague is the seat of government not only to Holland, but to the six adjacent provinces with which she is connected: its only fortification is a moat which surrounds it. The architecture of this village is in a superior style: rows of trees ornament the streets, and bridges of an elegant construction are thrown over the canals, which intersect the place in different directions. The palace of the Stadtholder, insulated by a fosse, is at present the situation where the two chambers of representatives convene, and where the Batavian Directory resides.

Of the vicinity of the Hague Mr. Ireland, in his Picturesque Tour, gives a singular description. "Nature," says he, "as we got near the Hague seemed to grow more refined, and breathed more the air of a court." This refined and courtly lady is very different from that lovely nymph called Nature, who roves at large through the expansive forests, or treads the awful summit of the cloud-capt rock. We have often encountered her saluting the rising sun, and watching his reluctant departure in the broad effulgence of the western horizon, but never in the fœtid atmosphere of a court, or in the seat of artificial refinement. A picturesque tour through Holland (a title Mr. Ireland has assumed) is as appropriate as a view of society and manners in the solitudes of Lybia, or in the sandy wastes of the Arabian desert. The province of Holland is part of an immense tract of flat coast, which commencing near Calais extends northward three thousand miles; and this

* Robertson, ch. 5, vol. i. p. 97.

frigid

frigid region is incapable of supplying a single picturesque idea to the most fervid imagination. The correct pencil of Waterloo could find here no general subject, and therefore he wasted his life in single objects, which he described with a degree of accuracy and warmth that would have been more happily applied to that infinite variety of shade and composition, in the broad scenery on which the luxuriant mind of Rosa was employed.

Five miles from the Hague is Loosduynen, where, in the year 1276, resided the Countess of Hennesberg, of whom the public credulity has been amused with a story sufficiently derogatory to intellect. We are told that in consequence of the imprecation of a mendicant female, to whose tale of distress the Countess was insensible, she was delivered of three hundred and sixty-five children at a birth, which were all baptized by the venerable Guy Bishop of Utrecht; and this history has been gravely recorded in the annals of the country, and its memory perpetuated by the talents of the artist. These monstrous impositions on the ignorance of mankind afford an instructive lesson: they shew the degree to which the mind may be depressed by ignorance and barbarism, and they imperiously direct to the means of its improvement and exaltation.

The Nassau family possessed three palaces in the neighbourhood of the court. One of them is situated at the distance of ten miles from the Hague, at the beautiful village of Gravesande in Houslardyck: it is esteemed one of the finest structures in the Low Countries. Another is two miles from the Hague, at the village of Ryswick, where the plenipotentiaries were convened, and the treaty of peace concluded in 1672. Within one mile is the House in the Wood, a name which bears with it sufficient distinction in a country that can boast of but two woods to interrupt the uniformity of its surface. Yet among these unincumbered fens the creative mind of Mr. Ireland can produce the exquisite varieties of picturesque embellishment. This palace in the wood is the subject of the engraving which accompanies these remarks, and the style of architecture will be sufficiently explained by the design. It will be seen to be a regular edifice, composed of a centre and two uniform wings, built after the introduction of the Roman orders, but without any of the chaste embellishments appropriate to them, and in the ponderous method practised in the seventeenth century. A residence for a Prince in the immediate neighbourhood of his national court, instead of the disgusting roofing perforated with dormer windows should have the air of a banqueting house, and might be surmounted with a splendid ballustrade, and a central acroter, decorated with Persians and Caryatides, suited to the design of the structure as a temple of festivity. The dimensions of the house are insufficient for the accommodation of the ordinary establishment of a private nobleman. The Stadtholder was accustomed to reside here about two months in the year; and so little state was preserved, that the conference of the audience chamber was often interrupted by the noise of the domestics pursuing their amusements or engaged in their family duties. The Japan bedchamber and closet, beautifully inlaid with mother of pearl, are in a style of unusual elegance: the latter is an exact model of the Chinese. The saloon is in the octagon form surmounted by a cupola, and provided with an orchestra.

On the confiscation of the property of the Prince of Orange, his collection of pictures (certainly one of the most valuable in Europe) was applied to a national gallery, and the suite of apartments in this palace was provided for their reception.* The friends of order and decency will lament that

* This collection is under the care of the artist J. G. Waldorp. Those who wish to see a catalogue may refer to the Tour through the Batavian Republic during the latter part of the year 1800, by R. Fell, page 76—84. However defective this production may be in some important particulars, it is the most recent account of revolutionized Holland with which we are acquainted.

while one part of this edifice is converted into a monument of national honour, another is devoted to the purposes of public disgrace. It is confidently asserted that a portion of the building is at this day a notorious brothel. The opponents of the fine arts have reasoned with much plausibility on their tendency to aggravate the sensual feeling: we fear their arguments will derive some strength from the vicinity of the lascivious descriptions of the artist, and this retreat of Cytherean indulgence.

The furniture of this house was confiscated and sold by French agents, but the pictures were preserved from the same fate by the interference of the native government.

The gardens are at present a public promenade. Whether the Dutch taste of Mr. Ireland could discover any picturesque scenery in these contracted grounds we dare not determine; for our parts, we observed nothing but stunted trees, stagnated pools, puerile bridges, mathematical flower beds, and specimens of artificial deformity.

Contemplating the colossal proportions of France, and the comparative insignificance of Britain, we cannot avoid considering the independence of these islands as nearly affected by their commercial importance. As long as the trade of this country shall continue a supply to the public marine, we may hope for external safety and interior tranquillity; but if ever the time shall arrive that the navy of France shall ride triumphant in the British seas, then will the effulgence of British glory vanish for ever. It is on this account we explain the maxims of a great commercial people for the imitation of our countrymen. Herodotus, in his Euterpe, describes the Thracians, Scythians, and other barbarous nations, as having little regard to the pursuits of trade; but he makes an exception to the Corinthians, who were indebted for their consequence to the superiority they preserved to this national prejudice. In modern times the historian will be permitted to make the same honourable exception, we hope, to the English nation, but unquestionably it may be applied to the Batavian people; and to foster this spirit of industry, they have uniformly pursued the maxims of peace, rejecting the hostile temper of Labienus, "Let us talk no longer of tranquillity, for until Cæsar's head be cut off we can never think of peace."* To preserve the golden bough of commerce, the Dutch nation have not attempted to reconcile what Tacitus, in his elegant biography of Agricola, calls "Res olim dissociabiles libertatem ac principatum;" they considered, whether from correctness or prepossession we do not determine, that the trappings and pageantry of a military monarch rendered traffic disreputable, and they denominated the first officer of their government the servant, not the ruler of the state. Corbulo, the general of the Emperor Claudius, assigned to this people a code of laws, a magisterial body, and a senate. That form of government they have imitated in their modern institutions. This enlightened officer, accurately acquainted with the country, ordered a canal of twenty-three miles extent to connect the rivers, to enlarge the sphere of commerce, and to prevent the fatal effects of marine inundation. The policy by which the Roman was guided they have brought to perfection: aquatic communication is not only established with every city or town, but even with every retired village, and almost with every private farm. This ingenious nation has recurred to their early history for nearly two thousand years, to learn the most advantageous means for the improvement of their country.†

* "Desinite ergo de compositione loqui: nam nobis, nisi Cæsaris capite relato, pax esse nulla potest." Cæs. Bel. Civ. lib. iii. § 19.

† "Idem (Corbulo) senatum, magistratus leges imposuit ac ne jussa exuerant præsidium immunivit." Ann. Tac. lib. xi § 19. "Inter Mosam Rhenumque (idem) trium et viginti millium spatio fossam perduxit, qua incerta oceani vetarentur." Ib. § 20. We are informed by the same author that the dam was laid across the Rhine by Drusus Germanicus, and that this aquatic bulwark was destroyed by Civilis, to embarrass the operations of

The two republics of Sparta and Holland form, in one point of view, a singular coincidence: in another an extraordinary contrast. Both of them were the most powerful states in the world, consisting of a like number of people, and a like extent of territory; but the power of the former arose from the want of commerce, that of the latter from the possession of it; yet they approach nearer to a resemblance than we are at first aware: the Spartan had no means of obtaining the luxuries which deprave the mind, and enervate the body; the Dutch people, possessing all the resources of oriental magnificence and Epicurean gratification, had the virtue to resist the allurements to which Tyre, Carthage, Athens, and Rome, have successively fallen a willing sacrifice.

Another circumstance will not escape the observation of the curious enquirer. The two most flourishing empires on the globe, in the seventeenth century, were China and Holland; the former is averse to every species of intercourse beyond the limit of its own territories; the existence of the latter depends on its exterior commerce, and with a view to its cultivation, established an empire at the distance of six thousand miles, which exceeded the native governments of the east in interior strength, and rivalled them in external splendour.

The sources which contributed to the rapid success of Holland may be briefly explained. If according to the maxim of the great Frederic, that government is the best which is most wisely administered, Holland was undoubtedly the best government on the face of the earth. We admit, that under the name of a republic it was in reality an aristocracy, but whatever its form, it was limited by general law; and it is an axiom in politics, that "A power, however great, when granted by law to an eminent magistrate, is not so dangerous to liberty as an authority, however inconsiderable, which he acquires from violence and usurpation. For, besides that the law always limits every power which it bestows, the very receiving it as a concession establishes the authority whence it is derived, and preserves the harmony of the constitution."*

Those who are acquainted with the enlightened principles of Sir Josiah Child, the founder of the British East India Company, are sensible of the connection which subsists between the rate of interest for money and the trade of every country; so that to determine the commercial wealth throughout Europe, it is only necessary to enquire what is the established compensation for the loan of money. The ingenuity of the Dutch discerned and applied this important discovery, and the rate of interest was reduced with them lower than in any other country.†

It has been complained by those who were ignorant, how easy it was for private opulence to support the weight of public taxation, that this burthen was heavier in Holland than in any other state; the fact is, the burthen was supported by the Dutch on their bags of gold; to its weight, therefore, the inhabitants were wholly insensible. The national impositions in the

of Cerealis. Hist. lib. v. § 19. The history of the brave Batavian is incomplete, the sequel of this book of Tacitus having perished. We have some further account of the same dam, Ann. xiii. § 59.

* Hume, Essay 10.

† Political œconomists have discovered two criteria by which national riches or poverty may be determined; the price of land and the interest of money: universally where the former is low the latter is at a high rate, and where this is the case the state is in a condition of penury; for it shews there are many to borrow and few to lend. But where the land is high in price, and the interest of money low, it indicates the opposite circumstance, that there are few to borrow and many to lend. Where interest is low, the occupant of land can afford to borrow money to improve his landed possession; the tradesman can also afford to borrow money to employ numerous hands in his commercial engagements; and thus the industry of the country is thrown into agriculture and commerce.

Seven

Seven Provinces, perhaps, never exceeded three millions in time of peace; and the profound policy of the government imposed this onus on personal wealth, to prevent any levy being raised from the exports and imports of the country. In consequence of these wise regulations, the riches of the eastern and western world were poured through the canals of Holland.

The spirit of toleration which prevailed, and the privileges which were granted to strangers of every persuasion and of every nation, seems not among the arrangements least conducive to the prosperity of that country; although the professed religion was Lutheran, yet in the city of Amsterdam there were more ecclesiastical edifices raised to the Catholic superstition than to the established religion of the state.

We have often boasted in England of the equal distribution of property, yet the statute De Donis, and some other feudal remains, have interfered with the extensive diffusion of the national wealth. When the brave Hollanders indignantly hurled their chains on the heads of their oppressors, they rejected the vices of Gothic institution, and availed themselves of the political wisdom which appeared on the revival of letters in the sixteenth century: hence property was so generally apportioned, that there was, perhaps, scarcely a family through the country which did not possess the necessaries, the conveniencies, and even the luxuries of life.

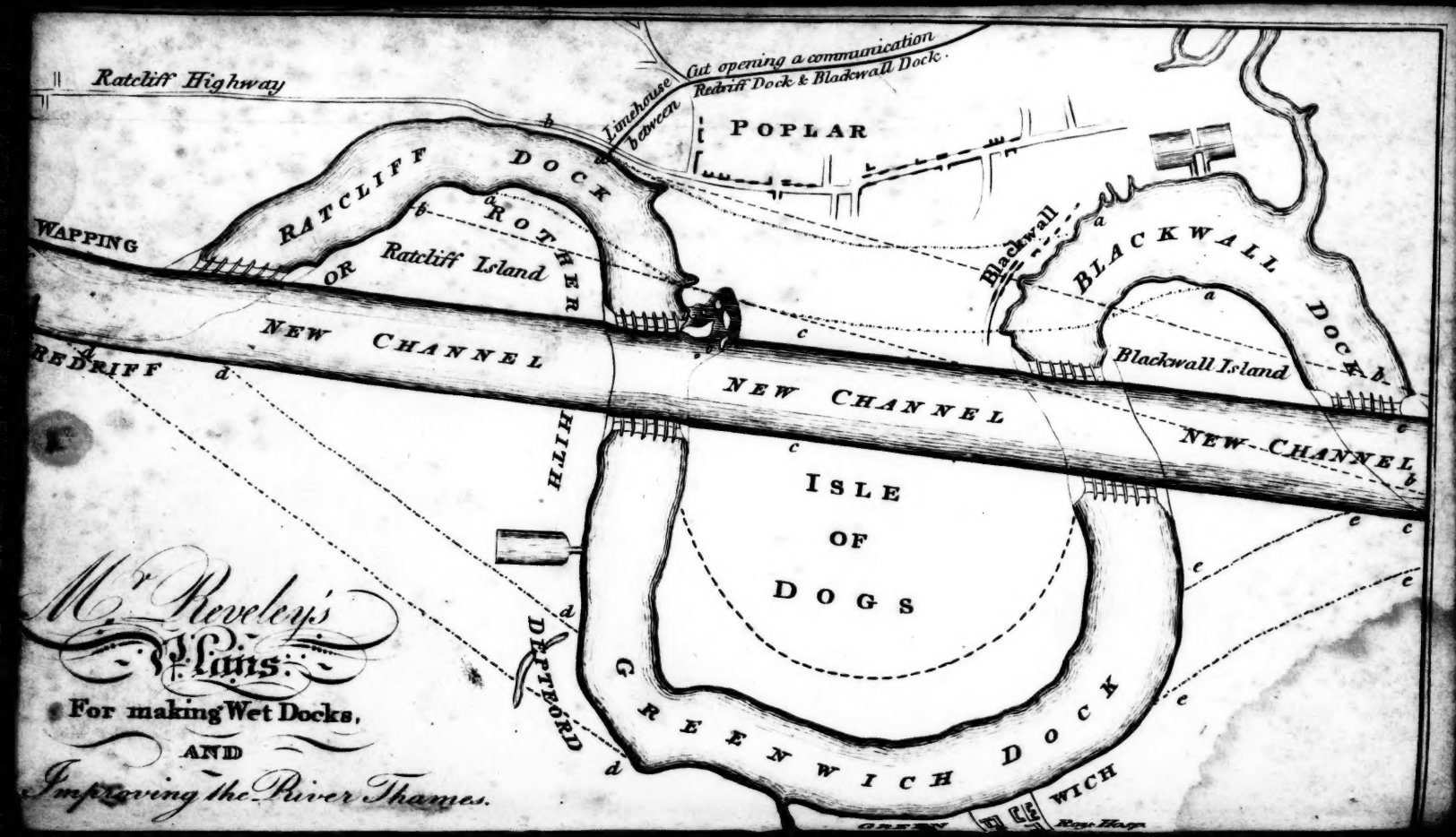
But the fastidious virtuoso has objected, that where the mercenary arts have been practised with so much success, learning and the liberal sciences have been abandoned. Will not Grotius and Erasmus cover a multitude of sins? Has not the art of painting been more successfully cultivated in Holland than in any other country excepting Italy? But we admit that the greedy tribe of amateurs will not always indulge the gratification of their sophisticated appetite in this country; the warmth of their palate is ill suited to the frigidity of the Dutch repast. Yet while these fanciful intruders turn away with affected disgust, the friend of humanity will trace with delight the sources of rational enjoyment, which flow from competence and moderation in every order of the state; if in despotic governments he discern the unnatural extremes of affluence and penury, here he will discover no form emaciated by want, and no mind debased by oppression.

The true cause of the late abdication and revolution may be concisely explained. The changes in 1787 were occasioned by the union of the Stadtholder with the Houses of Hanover and Brandenburg, in consequence of which his prerogatives were enlarged, and his enemies were silenced. The grateful return he was disposed to make to the powerful friends by whom he was assisted in the moment of emergency, induced the surrender of the pacific maxims of the Dutch government to the hostile views of the partizans of the Prince of Nassau. The military hosts of France poured onward from the Rhine in an impetuous storm, and encountered the forces of Holland on an element to which they were unaccustomed; civil dissensions protracted yet more the tardy councils of the government; revenge was active, and the crisis was precipitated, which reduced their High Mightinesses to degradation and imbecility beneath the foot of the conqueror.*

The recent levy of fifteen millions of florins is a proof of the continued dependence of the Dutch Republic on the consular power.

* The father of history, in his seventh book, informs us, that the borderers on the bay of Saronicus were charged by the Athenians with taking flight from the battle of Salamis. The Dutch, who had the same attachment to commerce with these coasters, have been disgraced by the same charge in the late contest: it must be acknowledged that the numerous blessings which flow in such abundance into a commercial country bear away the principles of martial growth If Codrus denominated Cassius the last of the Romans, De Wit may with equal propriety be called the last of the Batavians.

THOUGHTS


Ratcliff Highway
Limehouse
Cut opening a communication
between
Redriff Dock & Bladewall Dock.
POPLAR
RATCLIFF DOCK
ROTHER
Ratcliff Island
OR
WAPPING
Blackwall
BLACKWALL DOCK
Blackwall Island
NEW CHANNEL
REDRIFF
NEW CHANNEL
NEW CHANNEL
HITH
ISLE
OF
DOGS
DEPTFORD
GREENWICH DOCK
WICH
Mr Reveley's
Plans
For making Wet Docks,
AND
Improving the River Thames.

Observations on the Plans proposed to the Committee of the House of Commons for the Improvement of the Port of London, and particularly on the four Projects of the late Mr. Reveley.

THE Committee, in order to fulfil the important duty assigned them, invited the assistance of the architect, and in consequence eight plans were submitted to its inspection, which were examined in their reference to the following general considerations of mercantile accommodation and public advantage.

1. The practibility and the expence.
2. The time necessary for completion, and progressive utility until completed.
3. The accommodation and arrangement of ships and trades at their moorings and stations.
4. The facilitating navigation into port and outwards.
5. The speedy lading and delivery of cargoes.
6. The security of cargoes from plunderage and from smuggling.
7. The expediting both imports and exports with safety to the revenue.
8. The obviating circumstances of new dangers to shipping by fire, stranding, or other accidents.
9. The just regard in avoiding trespass on local concerns or private interest.

Whatever plans may be submitted, these are the rules to which they must be applied, and they will be beneficial or otherwise, precisely in proportion to their coincidence with these rules.

Of all the plans proposed, Mr. Ogle's alone proceeds on the supposition that the Thames may be so deepened and improved, as, with the aid of regulations, to answer all the purposes of trade and navigation. The other projects are founded on the conviction, that the dimensions of the river Thames in the vicinity of the capital are inadequate to those purposes, and therefore one general principle is adopted of recesses or docks being made to enlarge the surface for the reception of shipping. I will briefly state the plans, assigning 1. the situation of the improvement, 2. giving the progressive utility, 3. the time for the completion, and an estimate of the expence.

Projects.	Situation of the Improvements.	Progressive utility.	Time proposed for completion.	Estimate of expence.
1. Mr. Ogle's plan for deepening the river, and improving and extending the legal quays, &c.	Bed of the river between the Tower fosse and Deptford dock.	1st 6 months.	3 years.	L. 56,000
2. The merchants plan for docks and canal.	Isle of Dogs.	6 years the canal, and 3 years useful.	5 ——	993,132
3. The city of London's plan for docks, canal, and improving and extending the legal quays.	Wapping.	1st year.	3 ——	1,109,352
4. Mr. Wyatt's plan for docks.	Isle of Dogs.	A year and an half.	3 ——	840,252
5. The Southwark plan for docks.	Rotherhithe with a canal to Bank-Side.		2	300,000
6 Mr. Gr. Spence's plan for docks.	Rotherhithe and Wapping.	Progressive.	1	510,000
7. Mr. Walker's plan for docks.	Wapping and the Isle of Dogs, with a connecting canal.		2	880,090
8. Mr. Reveley's plan for docks, and carrying the main channel of the river across the Isle of Dogs.	Ratcliffe, the Isle of Dogs, and Blackwall.			No estimate prepared.

All these plans excepting the last appear to have been weighed with some care. The question has not been whether they were beneficial, but which, on the whole, was most beneficial; for any one of the changes proposed would have been preferable to the late incumbered state of the river Thames, which formed a commercial blockade instead of that free ingress and egress, and that commodious receptacle for the shipping, on which the facilities of commerce so materially depend.

In the present paper I wish to bestow minute consideration on the neglected plan of the late ingenious architect, Mr. Reveley; and I have accompanied my remarks with a drawing, which I hope you will permit your artist to engrave, because a reference of this kind is absolutely necessary to the elucidation of this important subject. The portion of the river, which is connected with our present subject, may be divided into four parts. 1. From London-Bridge to the extremity of Wapping, called the Pool. 2. From thence to the Isle of Dogs, which may be distinguished as the northern curve. 3. The circuit round the Isle of Dogs may be called the southern curve—and 4. The bend by Blackwall the north-eastern curve.

Instead of involving the immense charge that attends the formation of artificial docks, the ingenuity of Mr. Reveley was applied to see how far he could avail himself of the natural advantages which the form of the river and of the adjacent land would afford, for the extensive accommodation of the commercial marine, and he discovered the folly of resorting to the clumsy works of art, where nature has been so lavish of her favours. With these rational views he submitted four plans to the consideration of the Committee of the House of Commons, "appointed to enquire into the best mode of providing sufficient accommodations for the increased trade and shipping of the Port of London." All of them are founded on the propriety of converting the bed of the river itself into docks, in one or more of the curvilinear channels I have noticed, and to substitute for the transit of the shipping one or more new channels.

The first plan was to cut a new channel to the north of the southern curve, parallel with Poplar, which curve would thus form one dock of four hundred and thirty-four acres, when the new channel would occupy only one hundred and sixteen (*a a a a*). The second plan was to make two new channels; the one to the south of the north eastern curve of the other to the north of the southern curve, by which five hundred and twenty-four acres of dock would be obtained, and only two hundred would be sacrificed to the new channel (*b b b b*). The third plan comprises three wet docks, and requires three new channels, all of which forming chord lines to the north eastern, north western and southern arches, conduct the river in a straight line from Woolwich Reach to Wapping, and gain six hundred and forty-four acres of dock in three distinct situations, for the sacrifice of three hundred and thirty-five unproductive acres to the new channel (*c c c c c c*).

When we consider this comprehensive scheme for the reception of nearly three thousand vessels, and compare it with the petty expedients which have been resorted to without any regard to natural advantages by the West India interest and the city of London, we are astonished that men thus enlightened should have so completely forgotten the public and private welfare, as to have substituted the latter for the former. But however remote the attainments of the civil architect might be from the pursuits of the merchant and the citizen, we should exhaust the power of language before we expressed our surprise at the opinions delivered on this subject by the Elder Brethren of the Trinity House; men whose occupations and talents, we may presume, have been peculiarly directed to subjects of this nature.

To this body three questions were proposed on the subject of Mr. Reveley's projects.

"How far are they practicable?"

"What

"What would be the effect of this plan, respecting the port of London, in regard to the navigation and stationing of shipping?"

"What would be generally the advantages, and what the disadvantages of this plan, in regard to trade and shipping, and especially with regard to the King's docks at Deptford, and other public concerns?"

These appropriate and conclusive questions were prepared by the committee of the House of Commons, and are alone sufficient to shew the wisdom of the House, in assigning to the gentlemen who composed it the duties they could so ably perform. And what is the answer which the Elder Brethren have condescended to make to these interrogatories, on the most sublime and beautiful conception, for the union of the resources of art and nature, in the improvement of the British capital? No distinct reply is made to each enquiry, but the whole is compressed in the following concise terms.

"The Brethren are of opinion, that it would be impracticable, without essential injury to the river and its navigation, and might also endanger the depth of water near the King's docks at Deptford."

I cannot profess myself indifferent to the feelings of the artist, as he read this laconic answer to a project, which was the profound result of the labours and duties of his life: for, however easy it may appear to a careless observer, the mind and talent displayed in these plans indicate unremitting application, and transcendant genius, urged onward in the pursuit by a firm conviction of the utility of their application. Certainly the conduct of the Trinity corporation was calculated to excite Mr. Reveley's indignation and contempt; but I am informed the deportment of the members of the British Senate was very different. I am confidently told that while he was partaking of the delights of the festive board in the house of an intimate friend, an express arrived with a letter from the committee, requesting his attendance for the reconsideration of his plans. His friend observed his countenance to change on the perusal of it; Mr. Reveley suddenly withdrew in extreme agitation, when the prediction was pronounced by his companions at the table, that he would not survive the perturbation of mind under which he laboured. He attended the summons, and died in a week.

What were the impressions of the committee on the behaviour of the Brethren? They had invited the architect to apply his inventive powers, they had respectfully received the result of his assiduity, and sensible of their own incompetence to decide on a subject where so much professional skill had been displayed, they submitted the plans to the deliberation of the only corporate body, the peculiar studies of which were suited to the investigation. On receiving this reply, would not the most candid member of that committee start up and propose, that these Elder Brethren should be transferred to the list of superannuation? Would not the severe patriot demand a more derogatory sentence, that the extreme authority of the prerogative should be exerted to withdraw the corporate privilege, where it should be misapplied to the disgrace of the sacred power by which it was conferred?

If the House of Commons did not feel the insult for themselves, I confess I feel it for my country. In my next communication, I shall endeavour to dissect this dead subject, that I may examine its constituent parts. The reply of the Elder Brethren, contracted as it is, imports three things.

1st, That Mr. Reveley's plans are practicable.

2dly, That if adopted, they would occasion "essential injury to the river and its navigation."

3dly, That they "might endanger the depth of water near the King's docks at Deptford."

I shall consider the objections implied in the second and third proposition, and state the fourth plan of Mr. Reveley, prepared in accommodation to the prejudices of these dogmatic referees. I shall likewise enquire if in any

degree the projects of Mr. Reveley interfere with the late alterations under the direction of the West India merchants, and the city of London; and I shall explain how far the plans of this ingenious artist may be adopted at this time, without the smallest interference with these public works, or with the local and temporary interests of individuals.

My examination of this subject is impartial, I am influenced only by my admiration of the late Mr. Reveley's ingenuity, and by my conviction of the necessity of the improvement of the port of London, for the preservation and increase of British commerce.

J. D.

(To be continued.)

Critiques on the Exhibition of the Pictures of living Artists, at the Louvre, for the Year 1802.

CONFORMABLY to an arrête of the minister of the interior, the opening of the room for the annual exhibition of the productions of living painters, took place on the 15th of Fructidor.

At a time when the French government, discouraging moral and political disquisitions, as well as polite literature, affects to patronise, in a particular manner, the fine arts, and the mathematical sciences, it might have been expected that the effect of this patronage, as far as painting is concerned, would have been distinctly marked by the superiority of the productions of this year over those of the last. This is not however the case; the number presented was small, and their superiority over those of the preceding exhibition at least doubtful. This is indeed accounted for by those who take it for granted that a great progress in improvement has actually been made, by supposing that not above half the number of paintings which ought to have been presented to the public curiosity at this exhibition were actually brought, and that more than a hundred still remain in the workshops of the artists.

Most of those which have appeared are either the works of young artists, or of old ones who have only attained mediocrity in their profession. In vain we look among them for the names of David, Regnault, Vincent, Gerard, Girodet, and Kennequin. We know not what may be the motives of these artists for thus withholding their productions from the public. Is it that their pride forbids them to mingle with the crowd, or that they do not choose to honour a government, whose conduct men of liberal education in France, as well as in other countries, cannot but view with disapprobation?

It may in general be remarked, that, in this year's exhibition, portraits and fancy pictures are much more numerous than historical paintings. That portraits should abound may be readily conceived: several reasons concur to multiply them. On the one hand, mediocrity eagerly treads a path which presents less obstacles to be overcome, prepares some grains of incense for its self-love, and procures it an existence at a less expence of study and of exertion: on the other, artists of superior merit are often obliged to impose silence on genius and glory, and to give to the wants of their families the time reluctantly withheld from their renown.

But if fancy pictures be more numerous than historical paintings, we must look for the reason elsewhere. The great talent, expence, and length of time required for the latter, and a number of reasons, in short, to which their superiority is imputed, appear at least to be futile; and the opinion of their pre-eminence would seem to be in itself a prejudice. Let us endeavour to trace the true cause of this constant disproportion between fancy and historical pictures. In general, if you wish to find gentle manners, the

the passion of love, and amiable and delicate sentiments, you must seek them among men who addict themselves to study from taste and from habit. Of what is the life of a man of letters, a poet, or an artist, composed? Of the affecting scenes of nature; of the delicious spectacle of family scenes. Let us cease then to be astonished at this multitude of fancy pictures; they are the diary of the artist. Those landscapes you owe to the enthusiasm with which a beautiful scite has inspired him; those figures to the sweet tears which he has shed over innocent childhood on the bosom of a wife, or on the venerable forehead of a father: those flowers, those fruits, to his gratitude for the blessings of agriculture; those solitary retreats, those forests, those rugged rocks, those ruins, to that propensity to meditation, and affecting melancholy, which is the ordinary lot of virtuous and feeling hearts. Historical painters equally possess these qualities; and the shades of difference between them depend upon force of character. This, in men, is the attribute of the minority. It traces the line of demarkation between the historical and fancy painter; and accounts for the small number of the productions of the former in comparison to those of the latter.

We shall now proceed to examine such of the pictures of this year's exhibition as seem entitled to notice, without however observing any particular order of arrangement.

Madame Mongez, pupil of Regnault and David, has, for the first time, submitted the productions of her pencil to the public. The subject she has chosen is, *Astyanax torn from his mother.*

It will be recollected by the classical reader, that upon the taking of Troy, Andromache, the wife of Hector, concealed their son Astyanax in his father's tomb. Ulysses forced the religious asylum which held this unfortunate infant, and caused him to be torn from his mother's arms, in order to throw him over the walls of Troy. The picture indicates talent. Stones pulled up and broken, announce the violation of Hector's tomb. Astyanax takes refuge in his mother's arms; a soldier seizes the infant by the hair; Andromache, in her fright, endeavours to push the soldier away; one of her knees bends, and rests upon one of the steps of the tomb; a second soldier, placed behind her, endeavours to pull her away from her son; while a third advances with a sword in his hand, and seems going to kill the infant. Ulysses, with his back turned to the spectator, and his right hand stretched out, seems giving his orders to the soldiers.

This composition appears simple, and that of itself is a great merit. There is no grimace, no crowding, no confusion. The purity of the design is the part most particularly admirable of this picture. The profile of Ulysses, the position of the infant, that of the soldier who holds him by the hair, and the countenance of the warrior placed behind Andromache, are finished with perfect correctness. Certain parts of the picture possess a vigour and firmness of execution extremely rare; but others are faint, and not exempt from reproach. Andromache's arm, for instance, which is in the act of pushing back the soldier who holds her son by the hair, has rather the attitude of repose, than that of the arm of a mother struggling to save the life of her child. There is also too much serenity in the countenance of that unfortunate princess; neither has the arm of the soldier, who seizes the infant by the hair, although perfectly well designed, the necessary vigour; nor does it correspond with the efforts by which the rest of the body seems to be agitated; the fingers, instead of strongly grasping the hair, are half open; they make no compression, and the smallest movement might disengage the infant. The infant, and the soldier behind Andromache, are particularly admirable. It might be asked why the third seems to advance sword in hand, to poniard the infant? If he is to be

thrown over the walls, this personage and his action are useless. It should perhaps be remarked, that Ulysses' legs, and those of the three soldiers, are entirely of the same proportions, which ought not to be the case. It is also to be wished, that an artist coming forward with a work so praiseworthy, had been more careful of her ground and sky.

The colouring belongs entirely to the school of David. This production of Madame Mongez is, upon the whole, such as no artist need disavow.

(To be continued.)

Names of the Supreme Being, in various Languages.

MR. EDITOR, *Rouen, 24 Brumaire, Nov. 15, 1802.*

AMONG the eccentricities of French polemics, we have a recent publication of a singular kind: it consists of an engraving, with a motto, and a list of the names ascribed to the Supreme Being in the various languages of the habitable world. The design is, a personification of the Most High God, in a human form, not very unlike the small figure in alto relievo in one of the chapels at your Cambridge university. I confess, whenever they are introduced, I do not approve of these absurd and familiar representations of that ethereal, omnipresent Being, "whom no eye hath seen, or can see."*

The useful part is the catalogue. Every person acquainted with the mere outlines of theological controversy is aware how many disputes have been occasioned by inaccuracies of the linguist. The name of God thus detailed in the numerous languages from which the learned artist has selected his materials, will convince the atheist that there is no sect or people from the banks of the Yang-tse to the shores of the Potomack, which does not acknowledge an over-ruling power. It will give the pious theist the purest satisfaction in the contemplation of his fellow-beings of every region uniting to raise the column of adoration to the same universal parent, in the sentiment of your sublime poet:

"Father of all! in every age,
In every clime ador'd,
By saint, by savage, and by sage,
Jehovah, Jove, or Lord!"

"Le nom du Seigneur est saint, & mérite d'être loué, depuis l'orient jusqu'à l'occident."

Hebrew, Elohim, or Eloah.	German and Swiss, Gott.
Chaldean, Elah.	Flemish, Goed.
Assyrian, Ellah.	Dutch, Godt.
Syriac and Turkish, Alah.	English, God.
Malay, Allà.	Ancient Saxon, Idem.
Hieroglyphic, Δ †.	Teutonic, Goth.
Language of the Magi, Orsi.	Ancient Egyptian, Teut.
Irish, Die.	Modern ditto, Tenu.
Olala, Deu.	American, Teuti.

* On my visit to the university here spoken of, three years ago, this figure was pointed out to me by a proctor and his pupil, who accompanied me: the latter, with some indecent allusion to the image-worship falsely attributed to my country, asked me if the figure were not a striking likeness of the original. As a member of the Sorbonne, I felt the insult, and replied gravely, Οσις αν θεος ανθρωπε μηθ' ορωμενος λεγοι ακουε. Hearing no answer, I rejoined with some asperity, in the well known proverb, Ηδη νυ παιδος εν τω κοσμω ολωλεν. I have since learnt that my acrimony was misapplied, and that the reason I received no reply was, because Greek erudition is considered a subordinate study at the university of Cambridge.

Greek,

Greek, Theos.
Cretan, Thios.
Eolian, Sios.
Dorian, Idem.
Latin, Deus.
Low Latin, Diex.
Celtic, and old Gaulic, Diu.
French, Dieu.
Italian, Dio.
Spanish, Dios.
Portuguese, Deos.
Ancient German, Diet.
Provençal, Diou.
Low Breton, Doué.
Danish, and Swedish, Gut.
Norwegian, Gud.
Sclavonian, Buch.
Polish, Bog.
Laplandish, Jubmal.
Finlandish, Jumala.
Runic and Ancient Danish, As.
Pannonian, Istu.
Zemblian, Fetizo.
Indian, Ram.
Coromandel, Brama.
Tartarian, Natagai.
Persian, Sire.
Chinese, Pussa.
Japanese, Joozié, Goezar.
Madagascar, Zanhare.
Peruvian, Pachacamac.

THEODOSIUS.

Discovery of a Passage in Thomson's Seasons, imitated from the Iliad, with a Criticism upon it.

MR. EDITOR,

THE hostility with which men of genius treat *us* in the humble department of criticism, is not so much from any contempt of the art itself, as of the arrogance with which it is assumed, and the self-conceit with which it is exercised. They must consider, if criticism did not give birth to genius, it gave shape, fashion, propriety, and stability to its works; that it was a zealous candidate for their fame, that it tried them by the test of nature and the unerring rules of judgment, and when it gave them a passport to distant ages, it raised an impregnable fence, to secure them from the fluctuations of opinion, the sly attacks of ignorance, and the more open violence of barbarism itself. It is thus that in almost all ages, criticism has kept pace with the advancement of letters, but unfortunately in our own it has got the start. It has lately been a custom with our men of letters, from a despair, perhaps, of producing any resemblance to the works of our more illustrious authors, to employ themselves in a laborious search in order to detect *these authors* resembling one another—I confess that I have been occupied in a similar investigation, and the result of my trouble you may perhaps learn, if you shew any inclination to admit this letter.—At present I have only to observe upon a passage in Thomson's Seasons, which strikes me as a most beautiful imitation of a part in the Iliad.—The original is as follows;

Κειτο δ' αμφιπολοισιν ενπλοκαμοις κεκλιμενη θυμα
Αμφι πυρι δησασ τριποδα μεγαν, οφρα θερηται
Εσθλοι θερμα λουμα, &c. &c.

The chaste virtues, the tenderness, the domestic qualities, which formed the character of Homer's Andromache, have been a theme of admiration to all succeeding critics. Every reader possessed of the least delicacy of taste, will agree with me in the opinion I hold upon this passage, that it presents a scene which comes home to the heart in the most touching manner; a wife employed in her domestic duties, waiting the return of her lord from battle, and preparing the *warm bath* for his reception. But when I shall add the imitation of Thomson, the warmest bigots of Homer will do me the justice to confess, that it is at least equal, if not superior; containing more circumstances, of the same simplicity, and of an equal fervor of poetry.

In

In vain for him th' officious wife prepares
The fire fair blazing, and the vestment warm;
In vain his little children, peeping out
Into the mingling storm, demand their sire
With tears of artless innocence—Alas!
Nor wife, nor children more shall he behold,
Nor friends, nor sacred home.

This passage has always appeared to me as exquisitely tender. Thomson indeed was a true master of the pathos, as he drew all his images from nature. If when he attempts sublimity, his genius is now and then found tripping, it yet never betrays him into bombast. If his genius was often cold, his judgment was always scrupulous and exact; and if he has not soared to the highest exaltations of poetry, he is yet never found grovelling on the earth. I am, &c.

Defence of Literal Criticism, with a proposed Emendation in the Text of Horace.

Mr. Editor,

IT must be confessed that we are indebted for the greatest improvements in literature, not to men remarkable for predominant genius, or unusual intellectual vigour, but to such whose powers were of a dull and plodding nature, but who made up in intenseness of labour and application, for the inherent defects of original genius. The impetuosity of genius, which is ever active, ever on the wing, and in pursuit of some unattainable excellence, has not afforded time for a cold examination of objects, which, as unattractive, were esteemed unworthy to exercise its powers upon, and which, in its attempts after things of a higher nature, it would scarce condescend to notice. Of that *learned rubbish*, therefore, which is the refuse of genius, literal criticism may rank among the first class. It has been thought adapted only to the meanest intellects, and proposed as a fit employment for the drudges of letters. Whether it be of that trifling kind it is represented, may be worth examining. It is certain that when words are corrupted, they do not convey the meaning the author intended, and as sometimes the addition, the rejection, or alteration of a single letter, may give a word another signification, which, from comparison, we find more illustrative of an author's sense, he whose labour has been bestowed upon this object, however trifling, is not, if his petty emendation be not too much assumed upon, in any sense a subject of contempt. Longinus, one of the greatest critics of antiquity, has vindicated this humble office from such illiberal insult.—He says—

"Ἐργαρ των λογων χρισις πολλης τοῦ πειρας τελευταιον επιγιγνημα."

Under the shelter of this great authority I shall venture to propose an emendation in the text of Horace. What I mean to correct is perhaps a mere error of punctuation, but as it has been a cause of misunderstanding the author, I do not hesitate to notice it. The poet speaking of Aristippus, in one of his epistles expresses himself as follows:

"Omnis Aristippum decuit color, et status, et res,
Tentantem majora, *fere* præsentibus æquum."*

After speaking of his favourite Aristippus in such glowing language, he ends by telling us he was '*fere* præsentibus æquus.' I humbly conceive this is very distant from eulogium, and the character he has exalted in the foregoing part of the sentence, suffers some diminution of praise at the latter

* Lib. i. Ep. xvii. c. 23, 24.

end.

end. To have made his eulogy complete, the poet must have meant of Aristippus, that he was 'presentibus *omnino* æquus,' and not '*fere* æquus.' Horace, I believe, has to boast as many editors, commentators, critics, and imitators, as any writer of antiquity, yet they all seem to have let this contradiction pass unnoticed. One edition of this poet, indeed, has the lines as follows:

"Omnis Aristippum decuit color, et status, et res,
Tentantem majora, *sed et* præsentibus æquum."

There is something of audacity in this alteration which I cannot reconcile to my judgment. The text of a classic author is not thus boldly to be sported with. For my part, I confess I hold it in such reverence, that I could never soar to the presumption of changing a word, if the meaning could be twisted out by any easier method. Such conduct might indeed suit a modern commentator of Shakespeare, who, in the judgment of his critics, seems to have written for no other purpose but to excite an emulation of dullness amongst them; but whatever observations I may make upon the classics, I trust I shall carry myself with less presumption. In regard to these two lines a small regulation in pointing them, at once removes the absurdity, and improves the compliment to Aristippus:

"Omnis Aristippum decuit color, et status, et res,
"Tentantem majora *ferè*, præsentibus æquum."

I am, &c. &c.

Essay on the Rise and Progress of Satire, with a Criticism on the most celebrated Satirists, from the earliest Periods to the present Time.

Mr Editor,

AS I have lately passed most of my time in the perusal of the Greek poets, it would naturally be expected of me, that their sentiments, whether of virtue, patriotism, politics, or morals, should make a greater impression on my mind, than in the heedlessness of youth. I was struck with one sentiment in particular from Menander. It was as follows:

Οστις διαβολιαις πειθεται ταχυ
Ητοι πονηρος αυτος ϗν τους τροπους
Ηπαιδιαπασι παιδαριω γνωμην εχει.

When we consider the eager reception a tale of calumny meets with from the world, we can readily account for the partiality of the ancients to satire in general. Some of their best poets excelled in this branch of writing, and have indeed carried it to that point of perfection, that of this stile of writing as of others, the moderns must be content to be termed but humble imitators. It is a misfortune that the talents which contribute to form a satyrist have not often fallen to the lot of an honest man. Those who have assumed to themselves the right of stigmatising the vices and follies of mankind, have generally been overrun with the same vices and follies themselves, and, not unfrequently, in an undue proportion. But though I am far from entertaining the vulgar opinion, that no one, unless immaculate himself, should presume to censure others, since it would betray but a narrow knowledge of mankind, not to know how well instructed and even pure a man's principles may be, and nevertheless, how deficient his practice, yet I cannot help thinking that we have the best security for honest, open, and useful satire, from him who, as a man of integrity, is uninfluenced by prejudice, who directs his shafts against the general mass of vice, and not particular individuals,

individuals, and who, unconscious that he deserves calumny himself, abhors to fix it upon another.

Such, Mr. Editor, are my sentiments, on satire in general, and I flatter myself it will not be the least profitable paper in your magazine, if you insert *this*, which gives, as far as my learning extends, the characters of the most able satirists, as well among the moderns as the ancients. I might here mention that Homer, as the first writer of antiquity, was likewise the first in order as a satirist. Most of my readers will have heard of his '*Margites*.' All conjecture on its worth must be vague and uncertain, but we may form some opinion of the general merit of Homer as a satirist, from what he has given us both in his Iliad and Odyssey: in the former, what relates to Thersites, the buffoon of the Grecian army, and calumniator of their Generals, which is exquisitely satirical; in the latter, what respects the beggar *Irus*, a story which is told with matchless humour and dexterity. In Athens, where, from the consequent licentiousness of a democratic government, the insolent demagogues were wholly occupied in calumniating those in office, and instructing the people to do the same, *satire* flourished in its native grossness, and indeed, to such a height had it soared, that no one, however guarded, could escape public defamation, and this—'*on the open stage*.' Every source of domestic happiness or public reputation was thus poisoned by calumny; at length the evil fell under its own excess, and an act was passed, that no name should be mentioned publicly on the stage; but the sly and more covert attacks of scandal were not avoided by this decree.

The comedies of Aristophanes are nothing but *trumpery libels* against the great men of the times, whether poets, generals, admirals, or philosophers. To a people, therefore, so factious as the Athenians, no wonder his writings were so acceptable, and the chastity and elegance of composition were not required of the poet, who could gain the hearts of his audience by a shorter way, by flattering their prejudices, cajoling their vices, and administering to their ruling passions. I have always been accustomed to think ribaldry and low humour the characteristics of the genius of Aristophanes. Of the purity of Menander he seems to have known nothing, or, if he did, to have despised it. Of delicacy of turn, of the true attic wit, or of strength of sentiment, he seems to have as little as any of the comic writers of the present day. To what then, it will be asked, did he owe his reputation among a people so polished as the Athenians? We need not long perplex ourselves in searching for a cause why those writings were so generally received, which co-operated with the strongest passions of the human mind, in which every one was interested, and which, as replete with calumny and invective, every one hoped to find depressing his rival, or exalting himself. The triumph of Aristophanes was over decency, good sense, civil order, and lastly, over humanity itself. Who can recollect without indignation the works of *that* man, which contributed to the disgrace, and last of all, to the consummation of human malice, in the death of Socrates! So bigotted, indeed, were the Athenians to this poet, that they even suffered him to obscure the fame of Euripides, Æschylus, and Sophocles himself. But the satire is now forgotten, or at least, 'only remains injurious to the writer.'

We may, in short, be permitted to observe of the Greek satirists, that they mistook the nature of their office, and instead of rooting out the vices and bad passions of mankind, their writings were wholly subservient to them. They present an almost unvaried page of private calumny, or general invectives of vice, scourged in a vicious manner, or of folly exclaimed against without any view of reformation. We have one consolation left however, that from the mutilated state in which we have received the works of these satirists, the cause of morality and virtue has suffered less than it might have done, had it been assailed with splendid profligacy, and witty licentiousness.

(To be continued.)

ON

On the Defects of Henry as a Historian.

MR. EDITOR,

AS you have professed a willingness to admit into your Magazine any thing of the more interesting part of the Belles Lettres, I trouble you with these remarks upon the History of England by Dr. Henry. The well merited celebrity of the book gives it a claim to the frequent attention of criticism, and the varieties of its style and manner, as well as its somewhat voluminous size, leave us in no danger of finding an exhausted subject. To insure the greater attention of my reader, I shall confine myself to some remarks which I profess to be wholly original. I flatter myself, Sir, it will meet the plan of your work.

The first singularity which must strike the reader of Henry, is the union of orthodox principles which is every where preserved. Before the publication of this work, the history in common use was that of Hume. The odious principles of this writer; his inveterate but shallow infidelity; his consequent insidious attacks upon the more early clergy, and through them, by a direct inference upon the common cause and evidences of Christianity, rendered him, with justice, detestable to a Christian reader, and one to whom few parents, or public instructors, would choose to intrust their children. Henry, therefore, no sooner appeared, than he obtained the united applause of all the orthodoxy of the kingdom. His book was admitted at both Universities, and particularly at Oxford, a one of the necessary appendages of classical education. It was here that it was put into the hands of your present correspondent, with the recommendation, and even command, of a diligent perusal. It is this which has induced me to submit to you the following observations.

Next to the high church, but liberal monarchical principles of Henry, the leading singularity of his work is the unusual order or arrangement of the parts. I have heard it observed, that this distributions, and distinction, has deprived it in a great degree of one of the most pleasing effects of history. History, like painting, however various in the members of the same piece, should present to the eye and mind an united whole; and however greater, with regard to clearness, may be the effect of this distinction of parts, more is lost through the want of this unity of the *whole*, than is gained by the single quality of possessing more perspicuity. To exemplify this remark, let us suppose the different figures, in the sublime Judgment of Raphael, detached from the main picture, and represented singly on their several canvasses. The single figures themselves would doubtless gain by this separate representation, the display of their parts might be more full, and circumstances, too minute to be noticed in the general picture, might be accurately traced in their respective tablets. But it is easily to be conceived, that the effect which is produced in the mind of the spectator by this congregation of parts, however excellent in themselves, would be much less than results from their union with the same picture.

Perhaps there is more speciousness than reality of reasoning in this objection; and I must confess that, in my opinion, I think the *order* of Henry the most pleasing part of his work. If the great purpose of history be to instruct, it is doubtless better gained by distinction than confusion; or to employ the terms of the schools, 'by simplicity and singleness,' than by 'union and composition.'——But while I give what I consider the merited praise to his general order, I shall not conceal my opinion, that his rage for *this* order, his propensity to division, is sometimes carried to a very culpable extreme. Vellum, in Addison's comedy of the Drummer, finds five and thirty reasons for adding a new lock to a pantry door; had Henry been by his side, he would probably have completed it to the *even number*.

His divisions, indeed, are sometimes pedantic, and, therefore, trifling to excess. This is the less venial, as it defeats the very purpose of his order, that of clearness. If complexity can only be fully displayed by division, and a careful distinction of its component parts, it is no less certain, that an idea in itself *simple*, is only more obscured by useless division.

It is, doubtless, another defect in this history, that the author has left at a great distance all the finer talents of the historian. He seems to have forgotten that history was amongst the Muses, and that one of the first and best of historians, Herodotus, has dedicated each of his books to one of the sacred sisters. To the muse of history, however, Dr. Henry has nothing to say; his language is that of a 'Clerk of the Treasury,' and the most eloquent parts of his history are on a par with the reports of a '*Committee of the House.*' His phraseology, in the most interesting part of his narrative, consists in *maximums*, *minimums*, and annual *deficits*, of 'Existing circumstances, and the *then* state of affairs.'—He has all the absurd technicality of the Treasury Bench; and if we might be allowed to form a conjecture on what mode he had formed his style, we should not hesitate to point out Woodfall, and the Annual Registers. Of what usually inflames the imagination of other historians, Henry seems to have known and cared nothing. He is never animated with ardor to the fight; and like the *impartial* newspapers of the day, he relates the event of a battle, whether *for* or *against* his countrymen, with equal frigidity. When Henry the Fifth, at the battle of Agincourt, defeats the whole force of France with one-*tenth* of their numbers, this great historian exclaims—'*How wonderful!*'—When the Black Prince wins the never to be forgotten day of Cressy, the substance of this great historian's eulogy is little more than '*What a brave young man!*' Of those circumstances, the display of which is the delight of historians of genius,

> "Motum ex Metello Consule civicum
> Bellique causas, et vitia, et modos,
> Ludumque fortunæ, gravesque
> Principium amicitias et arma
> Nondum expiatis uncta cruoribus
> Periculosæ plenum opus aleæ."

Of these Henry is totally negligent. This apathy follows him as much through measures as events. He is equally indifferent what is said or done. His motto, as an historian, is that of the old monks—

> "Bene loqui de Superiore,
> Et sinere res vadere, ut vadunt."—

Had he carried his history as far as the death of the interesting Mary, he would have paused with no further reflection on her execution, than to have marked the 'precise day of the month, and the exact hour of the day.' To conclude these remarks, which I fear I have extended too much, the merit of Doctor Henry's book may be summed up in this sentence—That it is one of the best chronological works of the age; the list, as a chronology, is full and complete; the dates, as a chronology, are exact and indisputable; and finally, the relation, as chronology, is copious and satisfactory. He has every where exercised the national industry of the Scots, who can make the singular boast, that they have discovered in our history what has eluded the search of all our English historians; they have found out the exact year in which *cherries* were introduced into England, and have established beyond a doubt, that our pear-trees are as ancient as the crusades. Henry has not only united the antiquarian with the historian, but has every where given the former character a preference over the latter. It is thus that the four first volumes of his history are the most masterly which the

literature

literature of our country can produce. They have rendered all further essays on our Roman, Danish, Saxon, and Norman times, wholly useless. This, indeed, is the most pleasing, and more ably executed part of his whole work. To these remarks upon the defects of Henry, I think it but fair to subjoin what perhaps may well excuse them. In the course of his labour upon this history, the Doctor was attacked with a paralysis, which caused such a trembling in his hand, that he was only able to write upon a book, supported by an equally trembling knee. It was in vain he endeavoured to have recourse to an amanuensis; he found himself in the situation of Goldsmith under the same effort; the Doctor and his amanuensis could only stare at each other, and the latter had ample time to repose between the intervals of the dictation of the former. The affair ended as might be expected; the amanuensis was dismissed, and the Doctor ever after betook himself to the unassisted labour of his own works.

Under these difficulties, it rather surprises us that he has done so much; for after all deduction from the merits of his History of Great Britain; we shall not hesitate to place it, not amongst the first, but as the *first*, without rival or comparison, of his age and nation.

I am, &c. T. L.

Observations respecting the Removal of London Bridge.

MR. EDITOR, *London, 20th Nov.* 1802.

THE public have been amused by yourself and others with plans for the improvement of the city of London, but you seem to have forgotten that the importance of this boasted city depends upon its commerce Without affecting the extravagance of general eulogy on trade and navigation, I presume I shall not be contradicted in the assertion, that the very existence of the naval superiority of this country depends upon the preponderance of its commerce, and that when that preponderance shall be lost to Britain, her security and independence must be resigned.

Now, Sir, from what does the superiority of the port of London arise? What advanced it to the dignity of a member of the Hanseatic League? The river Thames. It is on the bosom of these waters that the gorgeous wealth of this capital is sustained, and the improvement of the river in the vicinity is of the greatest consequence to the kingdom.

London is placed in a situation highly favourable to commerce, yet, through ignorance and neglect, its peculiar advantages have been surrendered, so that many of the most contemptible ports of Europe, occupied by a few crazy fishing vessels, possess greater facilities for navigation than the seat of the British empire.

It will appear extraordinary, that while the shipping is crowded below London bridge, in what is called the Pool, in the contracted space of ten furlongs, the course of the river which intersects the capital through the extent of two miles, is rendered wholly useless as a naval depôt. This effect is produced by a cumberous quarry which intercepts the passage, yclep'd London Bridge. If, Sir, we co-operate with the waters which are daily undermining this mass, and use the same perseverance to remove the superstructure they are employing to force away the basement, nearly four miles of quay will be obtained to enlarge the present limitation of fifteen hundred feet, to which the monopoly of the port is at present confined; and the shipping entering the river, from the borders of China, and from the shores of the Western Continent, would thus be converted into floating warehouses, riding in security in the midst of the capital, and depositing the opulence of both the Indies in its spacious magazines.

A learned architect, in your fifth number, has suggested the plan of a

new bridge; but either the modesty of his nature, or his respect for antiquity, has induced him feebly to expose the evils of the artificial rock, which connects the city with the suburb of Southwark. He has proposed in his new plan a draw-bridge instead of this monument of barbarism; but both he and the rest of your architects seem to have forgotten that the accommodation for shipping, between Blackfriars and Westminster Bridge, is double the extent of that between the former and London Bridge, and that the convenience of all this space may be obtained by converting the centre arch of Blackfriars Bridge into a draw-bridge, and deepening the river on the western side of London.

At any rate let us get rid of that monument of barbarism on the eastern side of the capital. This bridge, instead of admitting an easy communication in the heart of a great commercial country, fills up the port, and resembles the destructive expedient, sometimes employed to impede the progress of a hostile navy. It is an enormous dam, which if not borne away by the exertions of art, or the more incessant labour of nature, will convert into a contemptible mill-stream the magnificent river on which it encroaches.

Those who are acquainted with the department of civil architecture, connected with aquatic structures, are aware that to raise a dam on a river of whatever magnitude, is to decrease the depth above this artificial impediment, and to increase it immediately below it. Hence the erection of London Bridge has rendered the water on its western side so shallow, by the progressive deposit of the floating materials, that a communication up the river must now be formed by industry, if the shipping on the eastern side of the bridge should proceed beyond their present limit. The current is so powerful aud destructive, by the contraction of the channel occasioned by the bridge, that it was found necessary by Smeaton to throw no less than one thousand tons of stone beneath the centre arch, to preserve the stability of this ponderous edifice: much better would it have been, if the excavation had been filled up by the ruin of the superstructure, for then it would not have been necessary to combat the popular prejudices iu favour of this monstrous pile of mischief and deformity.

I am, Sir, &c. W. J.

Explanation of Dr. Gall's System of Craniognomy.

MR. EDITOR, *Warwick Lane, 10th Nov. 1802.*

IN my last letter I endeavoured to explain the principles of craniognomy, from which this corollary was fairly deduced, that the exterior form of the skull, operated upon by the medullary substance of the brain, is indicative of the mental faculties; and I promised, that if you should favour me with the insertion of my remarks, in a succeeding letter I would detail to you the application of those principles. Conformably with this engagement, I submit to you the following observations; and whatever disregard the subject may meet with in this country, I can assure you that the German anatomists and philosophers have deemed it worthy their serious attention. While the court of Vienna has been interposing its authority to confine the spirit of enquiry, genius and talent have not been inactive to promote its escape, and to facilitate its progress.

Perhaps more originality has been attributed to Dr. Gall than he deserves: he has not taken a new path, but has followed his faithful guide, the virtuous pastor of Zurich; yet if he has not discovered new ways, he has explored those already trodden with more success, by comprising in his view objects connected with his favourite science, which had wholly escaped the less powerful optics of his predecessor. Gall, like Lavater, exa-

mines

mines nature at large; he finds a coincidence between the faculties of man and various orders of the brute creation; he ascertains, that where these faculties coincide, a corresponding analogy is preserved in the human and bestial crania. What we call instinct in animals, as affection, cunning, prudence or courage, he finds also (from the same instinctive principle) to exist in man. Each genus of animals has an equal number of organs; but the species, or individuals of which the genera are composed, are distinguished by the different proportions or relations of these. Each of these organs supplied by nature, may be developped by exercise, by favourable situations, and sometimes even by disease: but no new germ can be introduced which nature has not first implanted. The progress of the unfolding or development of the organs, is from the posterior to the anterior, and from the inferior to the superior parts of the form; so that those animals which resemble man (the most perfect animal) have the anterior and superior parts of the brain more completely developped, and of course the front and upper part of the skull more protuberant.

It must be acknowledged, that the theory can alone be confirmed by patient investigation, and tedious experiment: it is however satisfactory to observe, that a great proportion of this labour is prevented with future enquirers, by the elaborate researches of our young and celebrated physician.

This short introduction will be sufficient to precede the detail of the organic distinctions that are illustrated by a drawing, which, in the hands of your artist, may conduce to the instruction and entertainment of your readers; yet, for the assistance of those who are not familiar with the anatomic science, it may be useful to premise, that the skull or cranium is composed of eight bones. Those which are wholly employed in forming the globe of the skull are, the bone of the forehead (os frontis), that of the back of the head (os occipitis), the two side bones of the head (ossa parietalia), and the two bones of the temples (ossa temporum). The other two are, the os sphenoides and ethmoides, that form the face, which are more concerned with physiognomy than with our present subject. The numbers refer to correspouding figures in the drawing.*

1. *Organ of the Tenacity of Life. Tenacitas vitæ.*

This organ shews the difficulty with which certain animals resign existence. It is determined by the size of the aperture in the occipital bone. This aperture is larger in women than in men, and of an extraordinary magnitude in those animals in which life is with difficulty extinguished: as, the cat, the otter, and the badger.

2. *Organ of Self-preservation.*

Above the spinal marrow, where it quits the brain, our author places this organ; but he is not perfectly satisfied with the situation he has chosen for it: he wishes to have some further experience before he determine. The examples he would examine are afforded by the skulls of those who have committed suicide: such as he has procured exhibit the brain in this particular situation in a state of disease.

3. *Organ for the Choice of Food.*

This organ is referred to the twin tubercules, the anterior of which are largest in carnivorous animals, the posterior in those that feed on herbs, and they are equal in those to which both species of food are common.

4. *Organs of Sensation.*

The middle part of the base of the brain is the immediate region of the exterior senses; from hence the nerves particularly concerned in sensation are separated to perform their functions.

* The engraving from this design of our correspondent will appear in our next number.

5. *Organ*

5. Organ of the Instinct of Copulation.

It is situated at the base of the os occipitis, behind the spinal, and the aperture adjacent. This organ is not developped until the age of puberty. Animals that are castrated before that period have it not unfolded: hence the neck of the bull is larger than that of the ox, and the crest of the horse more bold and furnished than that of the gelding. In the monkey, the hare, the cock, and the pigeon, the enlargement is very obvious; and in these animals the copulative principle is very powerful. Dr. Gall has in his collection the skulls of some men who were subject to imbecility, in which the deficiency of this part is very remarkable.

6. *The Organ of parental and filial Attachment.*

This organ is more unfolded in the female than in the male species, throughout all the orders of animals. It is most obvious in the monkey, whose attachment to her progeny is proverbial. The male pigeon, who assists the female in the maternal duty, possesses it; but the cuckoo, which never nourishes its young, is almost entirely deprived of it.

7. *The Organ of Friendship or Attachment.*

These organs are seated in the posterior and middle part of the parietalia, and in the lateral of the os occipitis. This is connected closely with No. 6. and these last three organs are remarkably active in all gregarious animals. Dogs have the greatest attachment of the bestial orders; this part of the head is therefore large: and the hare, which is deficient in attachment, is also deficient in the organ which should express it.

8. *The Organ of Courage.*

This is the posterior angle on each side, a little below the parietalia. It enlarges the head, and increases the distance of the auricular organ. Its proximity to the three organs just noticed, explains the courage of animals in the season of procreation. It is very distinct in the hyena, the lion, the wolf, several species of dogs, and especially in the boar. On the contrary, the ass, the hare, the rabbit, and the sheep, distinguished by their timidity, are entirely deprived of this organ, and the ears approximate at the base.

Dr. Gall observes, that timid persons are accustomed to excite irritation by scratching behind the ears, the seat of this organ. This custom in the bashful rustic is very remarkable.

9. *The Organ of the Instinct of Assassination.*

Above and a little before the organ of courage, toward the center of the ossa parietalia, is placed this organ. It is very observable in beasts of prey, and the Doctor has observed an unusual development in the skulls of assassins who have suffered beneath the arm of justice.

10. *Organs not ascertained.*

These two organs, which approach the ossa temporum, have hitherto eluded the vigilance of our learned craniognomist.

11. *The Organ of Cunning.*

This organ occupies the lower and anterior part of the parietalia; it is much unfolded in all animals remarkable for fraudulent dexterity, as the fox, the polecat, and the domestic cat*. It is intimately connected with the organ of theft, which indeed may be considered as a prolongation of the organ of cunning toward the orbit of the eye, which is apparent in the pie, the cat, and some dogs. The Calmuc Tartars, so notoriously addicted to theft, exhibit a remarkable development of this organ.

12. *The Organ of Caution.*

This organ is situated near the middle of the parietalia, and above the

* Dr. Gall discovers this organ in poets. The fact of its protuberance is uniform among these children of Parnassus. The reason of the coincidence is not satisfactorily explained.

organs

organs of cunning and of assassination. When greatly developped, it denotes irresolution; when not sufficiently, it implies folly. It is observable in the roebuck and the chamois, which are so cautious in treading over an unknown tract. It is likewise remarkable in those animals which avoid the daylight, as the owl and the otter.

13. *The Organ of the Instinct of Elevation and Pride.*

The place of this organ is at the interior rim of the parietalia, a little below the the uppermost part, and somewhat inclining to the back of the head. This organ at the same time discloses to us the difficulty which attends the researches of this patient investigator, and affords an example of the sapience of his inquisitive mind.

It is discovered in the chamois, and yet more obviously in the wild goat, and he likewise observed it very remarkable in men addicted to extraordinary pride. It appeared at first impossible to ascribe these appearances to the same cause, but on enquiring more accurately into the nature of pride, the obstruction disappeared. Pride, examined attentively, is a rival passion; it is the desire of elevating ourselves above others. The head of the proud man is inclined a little backward, and carried aloft above his fellows. The chamois and the goat delight to ascend the more elevated parts of the mountains they inhabit, and place the head in the same posture to facilitate their advance.

14. *The Organ of the Love of Fame.*

This organ is on each side of the last we have named; as the passion itself is nearly connected with pride, so the extension of this organ forms the organ of fame.

15. *The Organ of the Love of Truth.*

To the hinder but upper part of the parietalia this organ is at present referred by Dr. Gall; but he acknowledges that he has not, to the satisfaction of his own mind, experimentally ascertained its situation.

Some doubt has been entertained that Dr. Gall has not possessed his usual felicity in his conjecture on this organ. It has been observed that an organ, to perform the function of veracity, ought only to be formed in moral agents, and not in the brute creation, which, however, unquestionably possesses it. After the singular and beautiful illustration from comparative anatomy, under the 13th organ, I should be extremely diffident in opposing my conjectures to the experience of the professor. Two instances are given which confirm the theory of the latter: the one of a man who held truth as the most sacred duty of his nature, exhibited the projection of this organ to a very unusual degree; another addicted to the most unqualified falsehood, instead of a protuberance had a recess or hollow in this situation.

In the lower part of the os frontis Dr. Gall has discovered many organs of great importance; in the earlier stage of his researches he imagined these were indicative of the different objects of the memory, but after more minute examination he discovered that they were not only reproductive, but productive, or in other words, organs of sensation; he was, therefore, led to suppose them to be the seat or region of the several senses, and he has thus confirmed the observation, that memory is nothing more than the reproductive action of all the organs, and that the imagination on the contrary, is their productive action.

The automatic movement of a man, who endeavouring to recollect himself, raises his hand to the lower part of the forehead, is a confirmation of the opinion; although it be not perceived by the person who employs this action, yet it is uniformly adopted, and is perfectly distinct from the position before noticed to irritate the organ of courage.

(To be continued.)

Roman

Roman Antiquities discovered in the River Saône.

MR. EDITOR,

I SEE by some papers in your Magazine, that if you do not always introduce subjects of antiquity, you at least do not uniformly reject them. This science has been rendered contemptible more from the frivolity of its professors than from its own defects. It is not necessary we should know correctly the superstition of Thot, Zerdust, and Sanchoniaton; but those subjects of antiquity which are connected with the most luminous parts of Grecian and Roman history, not only merit the researches of the indefatigable archeologist, but will reward the occasional application of the polite scholar and the accomplished gentleman.

The great heat of the month of August occasioned one of the branches of the river Saône, near Pont-Arlier, to be deprived of its waters. The inhabitants of the neighbouring district, when employed in procuring from its rocky bed materials for building, lately discovered some regular columns and fragments of marble, curiously wrought; likewise some instruments of copper, and a figure in bronze, correctly proportioned, and singularly graceful and elegant in its attitude. It represents a woman of the height of ten inches rising from the bath, and pressing the water from her dripping locks. These accidental acquisitions have led to further search by persons properly qualified for the purpose; their endeavours have not been unsuccessful, several instruments, apparently employed in surgery, have been obtained, and also numerous medals in bronze of Nerva, Vespasian, Nero, Antoninus, and Domitian.

If I should learn any further discoveries are made, connected with the public and domestic history of the interesting period to which these remains refer, I shall probably avail myself of your periodical work, to give them the publicity they deserve.

CALLIGRAPHUS.

Observations on National Character.

MR. EDITOR,

THE contests in England under the administration of the celebrated Walpole were warm and acrimonious; but few subjects occasioned debates so animated as that which respected the appointment of a licenser to the stage. Some may consider this theatrical subject so frivolous, that they may adduce this very observation as a proof of the inanity of statesmen, and of their political duties: I draw from it a contrary result. The pulpit and the stage are both of them sources of public instruction, and the morals of a people are deeply concerned in their prudent regulation. With your permission, I propose occasionally to give you some account of the theatrical representations in Paris; for at this time, when the English seem disposed to draw precipitate conclusions on the licentiousness of the French, and to catch at every twig to support their opinions, the progress of the Parisian stage will afford them some substantial materials from which they may form their sentiments.

MARMONTEL.

Marmontel is concealed in the Castle of Ménars, where he is accompanied by Thomas, the academician, M. de Marigny and Rose, his niece, Madame Geoffrin, and the young Victor. He dares not appear at Paris, where the Doctors of the Sorbonne are employed in criticising his celebrated piece of Belisarius, to detect some heretical profanation. To solace himself during his retreat, he employs himself on the Opera of Dido, and in the benevolent office of cultivating the affections of Rose and Victor.

The

The inhabitants of the castle prepare a little festival for his amusement, assuming the costumes of the principal personages introduced into his dramatic productions. While they are occupied in this complimentary design, a detachment of the police arrives, which was in pursuit of a mad poet, who had made his escape while conducting to Charenton. The idea struck a wag of the party to make Marmontel pass for this insane son of Parnassus. The deception is successfully managed, and Marmontel is delivered over, and the captain of the guard falling in love with Rose is going to marry her contrary to the wishes of Marmontel, who embraced the cause of Victor. The embarrassment of the poet, and the means he employs to prevent the match with the officer, afford many humorous scenes.

CATINAT OF ST. GRATIAN.

Catinat is desirous of procuring the marriage of his young ward, the daughter of the brave Hoguet, who fell at his side in the plains of battle. He selected for the object of her affections Chevreuse, an amiable youth, whose fortune is dependent on Mademoiselle de Villeneuve, a dissatisfied, coquetish, and capricious old lady, who had hunted the town all her life for a husband without success. Always in expectation, though ever disappointed, she mistakes as a personal compliment, some verses that were addressed by Catinat to the parroquet of Madamoiselle Vendôme. Mortified at the disclosure of her error, as a last effort she offers herself to the secretary of Catinat, but unluckily discovers that he is locked up under the captivity of Hymen. In the excess of her rage she determines to obstruct the happiness of the two young lovers, that the altar of the torch-bearing God may at least be deprived of these juvenile worshippers. Her ostensible motive is, that the young lady is destitute of a dowry. The fact is, that grateful for the kindness of Catinat, his ward, to prevent the seizure of his patrimonial property, had devoted her whole fortune to discharge a debt incurred by that great general in the service of the state. During the impetuous opposition of the chagrined old lady a page arrives from the king, who delivers to Catinat the marshall's staff. The old lady, ever a slave to parade, granted to Catinat the marshall of France, what she refused to Catinat an obscure officer, and no further interruption is given to the wishes of the lovers.

Perhaps the intelligent reader may notice in these short and simple stories, some indication of the spirit of the French people. From the first he will collect the opinion entertained of the character and writings of Marmontel, and of the Doctors of the Sorbonne and their inquisitorial duties. From the last he will learn that the country rescued by the bravery of its armies, promotes respect for military distinction, and is anxious for the happiness of the offspring of those brave champions who have fallen in the service of their country.

I am, Sir, &c. PAMPHILUS.

Agricultural Miracles.

MR. EDITOR, *Thoulouse, 27 Fructidor, (Sept. 14).*

AS I occupy a large farm in the unproductive districts of ci-devant Gascony, called Les Landes, I have read every book on English agriculture that has lately made its appearance, whether it respected the history of the domestic animals, or subjects of terrene improvement. It gave me the greatest satisfaction to see that animals which are here of the size of an ordinary English bull dog, you are capable of expanding to the magnitude of an Indian elephant; yet with heads the size of a rat, and with bones of the consistence of a gristle. I have sedulously attended to the mode

of treatment that was necessary to produce this extraordinary change; and I have been mortified with the discovery that for every pound of flesh you obtain, you expend ten times its value in provender, to produce the artificial tumour. My insufficient acquaintance with the matter has, however, led me to suppose, that what I assume as a discovery, is in fact my own misapprehension; for I cannot believe that the English farmer can so far abandon the œconomy which is the law of his nature, as to throw away his property with so much indiscretion, to produce monsters of deformity.

I am also confidently told, that mechanic and hydraulic ingenuity is so far extended, as to prevent the necessity of the employment of animals in the ordinary occupations of husbandry; their exertions being superseded by a sort of wheel, which placed in the water, and turned by the stream, becomes the primum mobile of all your laborious operations. A line of connection is established with the plough in the field, the wheel is immersed, and the business goes on swimmingly. On some occasions where you can avail yourselves of a declivity, the full cart draws up the empty one; and the slow manual procedure with the scythe and the sickle, finds an advantageous substitute in the scythed car, revived since Cæsar's visit, by which you mow down a forest, or a harvest, with equal facility, by a proportional augmentation of the mechanical power.

But, what is most material to us in this neighbourhood, is to procure the means of effecting the miraculous change in the soil. Your agriculturists boast of converting the sands of the desert into the luxuriance of the Egyptian vale. I understand the perfection of a soil to consist of such an admixture of the different species of the native earths, as constitutes what farmers call a rich loam. You are instructed to effect this combination, without leaving the field where the deficiency or redundancy on the surface exists, by turning up the substrata with your self-moving ploughs, until you have procured exactly that adjustment of the quantities of the siliceous, argillaceous, and calcareous ingredients, which is most conducive to fertility.

Such, Sir, is the flattering account we have received of English farming, and if we are favoured with a full and clear explanation in your miscellany, we hope to exchange the puerilities of Chateauvieux, for the mature wisdom of Arthur Young.

I am, Sir, &c. GARUMNUS.

Criticism on a Passage in the Biography of Lord Eldon.

MR. EDITOR,

DR. JOHNSON observes, that the faults of a writer of acknowledged excellence are more dangerous, because the influence of his example is more extensive; and the interest of learning requires that they should be discovered and stigmatised, before they have the sanction of antiquity conferred upon them, and become precedents of indisputable authority.

I admit the merit of the biographical sketch of Lord Eldon, which appeared in your last number, but, consistently with the caution I have just quoted, exactly in proportion to that merit, I am inclined to detect and expose the errors into which the writer has deviated. He has expressed himself in derogatory terms of two orders of men, with a degree of wantonness, directly opposed to the general spirit of candour which pervades his style. It is the duty of the critic to extract this noxious weed from the exuberant garden on which it encroaches. "The attornies and solicitors of the courts (he says), for the most part, bestow their briefs with a view to their own interest; and being incapable of distinguishing merit themselves, they

they act wholly under the influence of the prejudice of others. This remark is not rashly ventured; it will be verified by the report of half the bar! In short in law, as in physic, there are particular favourites, and monopolizers of practice, who owe their success to interest, fashion, or caprice, and sometimes to still meaner and more unbecoming practices. We hope this will not be taken in any offensive sense, but if it should happen to any of our readers to frequent the levees of an attorney in one profession, and of an apothecary in the other, he will at once perceive the long train of causes which contribute to the success both of the physician and the lawyer."

Sir, I neither belong to the profession of physic or of law, but I advise this writer to learn enough of his own constitution, to be sensible that the inordinate secretion of gall is destructive to it, and to learn so much of law and justice as to be guiltless of unqualified calumny. Seneca remarks of the judgments of Claudius,

> Una tantum parte audita
> Sæpe et nulla.

Your correspondent, Sir, has elevated himself in the imperial chair, and pronounced his decisions with as little prudence. The object not only of trade, but of every liberal profession, is a mercenary one, and if the solicitors "bestow their briefs with a view to their own interest," the intention is not only innocent but commendable. In physic, as well as in law, I allow "there are particular favourites and monopolizers of practice;" but we neither commit our lives or our estates to the one or the other, from "fashion or caprice;" the world, slandered as it is, can judge with tolerable accuracy of professional talents, and the preference it bestows is generally a just remuneration of distinguished merit.

I have heard of the levees of princes and ministers, but the information of your biographer is the first I have received of the levees of scriveners and apozems, and if the *brief* repast of the one be acceptable to the visitors, I very much doubt the *aqua pura* of the other. Levee is a French word, applied to an assembly in a great man's palace, convened to pay him compliments on his rising, and the common use of the term in England is not remote from its etymology. Whether the garret of the man of writs, or the shop of the man of drugs, be precisely suited to such ceremonious gratulations, I will not decide; but this I know, that if these gentlemen of the short robe were to act on your writer's supposition, and affect the manners of the great, they would soon meet the fate of the ambitious daws and frogs in the moral and facetious fabulist.

The name *biographer* your author assumes implies a description of life. I recommend to this writer, *a knowledge of life*, and he will not hastily deviate into the absurdity of indiscriminate censure.

The opinion entertained not only of individuals, but of the orders of society, is not a matter of total indifference to the benevolent mind. A good reputation is one of the strongest securities of good conduct, and he who is acquainted with the frequent inefficacy of *all* the incentives to virtue, will not by detraction withdraw *one* from the catalogue.

PHILO.

* * *Perhaps it may be considered that our correspondent is somewhat too severe; candor however required insertion, and we have complied more from respect to the two orders of society who are the subject of the paper, than to the style of his animadversions.*

ANECDOTES, &c.

Montesquieu.

THERE were many points about Montesquieu's character very much beneath his genius. His weakness with respect to gentility, his petty ambition, &c. were well known to every person within the circle of his acquaintance. When *l'Esprit des Lois* appeared, it was attacked by numberless criticisms, some bad and some tolerable, all of which he considered as too contemptible for satire: but there was one critique published by an established literary character, containing many excellent remarks, which when Montesquieu saw, drove him almost to despair. He waited on Madame de Pompadour, and entreated her to obtain its suppression. She sent for the printer, ordering him to bring her the whole edition. It was brought, and destroyed, with the exception of five copies.

Condorcet.

Among the Girondists prosecuted by Robespierre on the 31st of May, 1793, Condorcet was the very first on the list, and was obliged to skulk in the most obscure corners, to elude the persecutions of the furious Jacobins. A lady, to whom he was known only by name, became, at the instance of a common friend, his generous protectress, concealing him in her house at Paris, at the most imminent hazard, till the latter end of April 1794; when the apprehension of general domiciliary visits so much increased, and the risk of exposing both himself and his patroness became so pressing on the mind of Condorcet, that he resolved to quit Paris.

Without either passport or civic card, he contrived, under the disguise of a Provençal countrywoman, with a white cap on his head, to steal through the barriers of Paris, and reached the plains of Mont Rouge, in the district of Bourg-la-Reine, where he hoped to have found an asylum in the country-house of a gentleman with whom he had once been intimate. This friend having, unfortunately at that very time, gone to Paris, Condorcet was under the necessity of wandering about in the fields and woods for three successive days and nights, not venturing to enter into any inn unprovided with a civic card.

Exhausted by hunger, fatigue, and anguish, with a wound in his foot, he was scarcely able to drag himself into a deserted quarry, where he purposed to await the return of his friend. At length, having advanced towards the road side, Condorcet saw him approach, was recognized, and received with open arms: but, as they both feared lest Condorcet's frequent inquiries at his friend's house should have raised suspicions; and as, at any rate, it was not advisable for them to make their entrance together in the day time, they agreed that Condorcet should stay in the fields till dusk. It was then, however, that imprudence threw him off his guard.

The forlorn exile, after having patiently borne hunger and thirst for three days together, without so much as approaching an inn, now finds himself incapable of waiting a few hours longer, at the end of which all his sufferings were to subside in the bosom of friendship. Transported with this happy prospect, and foregoing all caution, which seemed to have become habitual to him, he entered an inn at Clamars, and called for an omelet. His attire, his dirty cap and long beard, his pale meagre countenance, and the ravenous appetite with which he devoured the victuals, could not fail to excite the curiosity and suspicion of the company.

A member of the revolutionary committee, who happened to be present, taking it for granted that this woe-begone figure could be no other than some run-away from the Bicêtre, addressed and questioned him whence he came, whether he could produce a passport, &c. which inquiries, Condorcet, having lost all self-command, answered so unsatisfactorily, that he was taken to the house of the committee as a suspected person. Thence, having

having undergone a second interrogatory, during which he acquitted himself equally ill, he was conducted to Bourg-la-Reine; and as he gave very inconsistent answers to the questions put to him by the municipality, it was inferred, that this unknown person must have some very important reasons for wishing to continue undiscovered.

Being sent to a temporary confinement till the matter should be cleared up, on the next morning he was found senseless on the ground, without any marks of violence on his body; whence it was conjectured that he must have poisoned himself. It was well known Condorcet had for some time before carried about him the most deadly poison; and, not long before his fatal exit, he owned to a friend, that he had more than twenty times been tempted to make use of it, but was checked by motives of affection for his wife and daughter.

It was during his concealment of ten months at Paris, that he wrote his excellent *History of the Progress of Human Understanding.*

Thus perished one of the most illustrious of the French literati that the present age had produced.

THE EARTHQUAKE AT LISBON IN 1755.

On the day this earthquake occurred, the King and Queen of Portugal were enjoying the amusement of a bull-fight at Bellem, and from this circumstance it was that they were saved. It is affirmed by many persons then in Portugal, that the king never knew the extent of this disastrous event. He was told that some houses and churches had fallen; and never having visited Lisbon afterward, it may be said, that though within a league of it, he was the only man in Europe who had not a full idea of the dreadful misfortune which had taken place. So little are kings acquainted with the afflictions to which their subjects are exposed.

JOSEPH II.

In one of those excursions, which this Emperor frequently took incog. he proceeded to Trieste. On his arrival he went into an inn, and asked if he could be accommodated with a good room; he was told a German bishop had just engaged the last, and that there were only two small rooms, without chimneys, unoccupied. He desired a supper to be prepared. He was told there was nothing left but some eggs and vegetables, the bishop and his suite having bespoke all the poultry. The Emperor requested the bishop might be asked, if he would allow a stranger to sup with him. The bishop refused, and the Emperor supped with one of the bishop's almoners, who was not admitted to his master's table. He asked the almoner what he was going to do at Rome. My Lord, he replied, is going to solicit a benefice of 50,000 livres, before the Emperor is informed of its being vacant. They changed the conversation. The Emperor wrote a letter to the chancellor of Rome, and another to his ambassador. He made the almoner promise to deliver both letters, agreeably to their address, on his arrival at Rome. He kept his promise. The chancellor presented the patent for the benefice to the astonished almoner.

THE DUKE DE NIVERNOIS.

This venerable peer, the negotiator of the peace of 1763, died at St. Ouen, near Paris, at the age of 82, in June 1797. His poetical talents, and his friendship for Barthelemi, the author of Anacharsis, are well known. A few hours before his death, it was recommended to have a consultation of physicians; but he declined the proposal, by addressing the following note to his friend and physician Lacaille, who regularly attended him:

"Ne consultons point d'avocats;
Hippocrate ne viendrait pas,
Je n'en ai point d'autres en ma cure
Que l'amitie, que la nature,
Qui font bonne guerre au trepas.

Male

Mais peut-être dame Nature
A déjà décide mon cas;
Moi du moins sans changer d'allure
Je veux mourir entre vos bras."

Which may be rendered thus—

"New advocates shall plead in vain,
Hippocrates his aid denies,
No other counsel I'll retain,
Than Nature's pow'r, sweet Friendship's ties,
Or Death will hear them and obey;
Or Nature has pronounced my doom,
In thy lov'd arms no fears dismay,
Let Friendship lead me to the tomb."

CROMWELL.

It is generally related of the Bonaparte of England and of the seventeenth century, our Oliver Cromwell, that his speech was even so confused as to be unintelligible; and that he affected, in his letters, a mode of expression, in which the simplest rules of grammar were not observed. But, by Whitelock's account, who knew the Protector well, that popular report should seem to be false.

Whitelock was sent on an embassy to the court of Sweden a few months before Cromwell's usurpation of the protectorate. The appointment was proposed to him from the Council of State, by Oliver Cromwell and Gilbert Pickering. Cromwell's secretary prepared a draught of a letter, to communicate the proposal to Whitelocke. With that draught, Cromwell was, as Whitelocke mentions, dissatisfied. He threw it aside, and said that he would himself prepare one more suitable. The following was the epistle, at last, actually sent.

"*For the Right Honourable, the* LORD WHITELOCKE, *one of the Commissioners of the Great Seale.*—These.—My Lord,—The Councell of State, having thoughts of putting your Lordship to the trouble of being extraordinary ambassador to the Queen of Swedland; did think fitt not to impose that service uppon you, without first knowing your own freedome thereunto. Wherefore, they were pleased to commaund our services in making this addresse to your Lordship. And, hereby, we can assure you of a very large confidence in your honor and abilities for this employment. To which, we, begging your answer, do Rest, My Lord, Your humble servants,"

"*September 2d.* "O. CROMWELL.
"1655. "G. PICKERING."

"This letter," says Whitelock, "was all written with Cromwell's own hand." Whitelock could not but know, whether the sense and phraseology were, as he affirms them to have been, also Cromwell's. But, in the whole mass of printed correspondence of British statesmen, it would not be easy to find a letter of business, conveying its purpose in fewer, or those more pertinent words, associating compliment more happily with business, or more easy and grammatically correct in its style. Some of the words may have since ceased to be employed precisely as they are in this official letter. But it is enough, that every word in the letter is used with admirable propriety, according to the various shades and colours of meaning under which it was then understood. So much for Oliver Cromwell's powers as an epistolary writer.

CONDESCENSION.

Whitelock passing over sea, on his embassy to Denmark, used means to make himself a favourite with the sailors of the ship conveying him, which

which would not have succeeded in the hands of every ordinary person. "Whitelock," says he, telling his own tale, "cheered his company; and he had gott much into their affection, and into the favour of the officers and marriners, by his kindness and familiarity; and by being much on the deckes, and *drolling with them*; *especially* by *affording* them, now and then, a *dowse in the neck*, or *a kick*, in jest,—seeing them play,—and then giving them some of his own tobacco, wine, and strong waters." Such kicks and dowses in the neck would not, even from an ambassador, be always agreeable to our English sailors in these present times.

MILESTONES OR POSTS OF CONSIDERABLY ANCIENT USE IN SWEDEN.

The division of the highways into miles by stones, on which the miles were numbered, appears to have been sufficiently common throughout Europe in the times of the Roman empire.

The ways and their divisions by milestones were alike destroyed and neglected amidst the subsequent triumphs of barbarism. In Britain, even till late in the eighteenth century, the highways, except only a few military roads, were not in constant good reparation, nor generally subdivided by milestones. But in Sweden, even so long since as the year 1653, the same ambassador Whitelock, whose journal has furnished the preceding facts, found, on his way from Gothenburgh to Upsal, "a *post* or *stone* set up at every *quarter of a Swedish mile*;"—a distance equal to one English mile and three quarters; as, by Whitelock's estimate, the Swedish mile comprehended seven English miles.

SLOVENLY AGRICULTURE.

In the Swedish forest of Valterd, which has been said to be 300 English miles long and 70 in breadth, the mode of raising grain was, within these two hundred years, the most slovenly that can be imagined to have been ever practised by barbarians or savages. It was, "to burne great quantities of wood standing uppon the ground, and then cast some seed corne among the ashes, without any plowing, or other manuring; whereof," adds the original relater of the fact, "they have one crop and no more." The wolves in that forest were, by the accounts of the Swedes themselves, at the same time, calculated to be 20,000.

PORTRAIT OF QUEEN CHRISTINA OF SWEDEN.

Whitelock has drawn, in his journal, an interesting portrait of Queen Christina, who afterwards abdicated the Swedish crown. He describes her as she appeared at the first audience to which she admitted him. "Her habit," says he, "was of plaine grey stuffe: her petticote reached to the ground: over that, a jackett such as men weare, of the same stuffe, reaching to her knees. On her left side, tyed with crimson ribbon, she wore the jewell of the order of Amaranta; her *cuffs ruffled à la mode*; no gorgett or band, but a blacke scarfe about her neck, tyed before, with a black ribbon, as soldiers and marriners sometimes use to weare. Her hayre was breaded, and hung loose: upon her head, she wore a blacke velvet cappe, lined with sables, and turned up, after the fashion of the countrey, which she used to putt off and on, as men do their hats. Her countenance was sprightly, but somewhat pale. She had much of majesty in her demeanor. And, though her person were of the smaller size; yett her mienne and carryage was very noble."

HUGH PETERS AND THE QUEEN OF SWEDEN.

The notorious Hugh Peters pretended to be a great admirer of Queen Christina. Under this pretence, he had the presumption to charge Whitelock with *a letter* from himself to her, and to send her, at the same time, as presents, an English *mastiff dog*, and *a great cheese*. Whitelock chose a seasonable moment to mention to Christina Hugh Peters's admiration, his letter, and his presents. She was more diverted than offended by his presumption. The letter, the mastiff, and the cheese, she gayly accepted.

VETERINARY

VETERINARY ART.

THE present paper respects the appendages of bone in general, with the means of cure in the diseases to which they are subject. These appendages are the periosteum, the medulla, the cartilages, ligaments, and the synovia. On the two former, we have already had occasion to treat in the discussion of the osteology of the horse; therefore, at the present time, we shall confine ourselves to the three latter, avoiding, according to our custom, as much as possible, the obscure and scientific terms of the anatomic art.

CARTILAGES.—These are the mean between the hardness of bone and the softness of the muscular parts. They have no cavities for marrow, nor any membranes or nerves for sensation. Their use is to prevent the bones from being wounded by friction, to join them together, and to contribute to the formation of the nose, ears, windpipe, eyelids, &c. The cartilages which belong to the bones, differ from each other in size, figure, situation, and use, and may be divided into two general heads: those which are immediately, and those which are intermediately connected with the bones.

It is commonly supposed that all bones, in their original, are only cartilages, and arrive at the consistence of bone by gradual induration. In many cases, the cartilages become ossified, so near is the relation between these two substances. Some years ago at Milan, a malefactor was saved from the rope of the hangman by the ossification of the windpipe.

LIGAMENTS.—The ligaments are next to bone and cartilage in the degree of rigidity, dryness, insensibility, and induration: they are white, tough, solid, and inflexible parts, which inclose and unite the joints of the body. The ligament has not any sensibility lest it should suffer from the action of the bones. Its principal use is to strengthen the joints, and to prevent their dislocation, and they are especially important to the constitution of the frame, where to assist the effect no articulation is provided. The ligament also serves as a covering for the tendons, to separate them from the muscles, and to suspend the entrails lest they should be too much depressed.

SYNOVIA.—This is a term used for what is vulgarly called the joint oil: it is of a mucilaginous nature, and is secreted by the inner surface of the capsular or hollow ligaments, which, to perform that office, are full of vessels. Without its assistance the friction of the bones would be considerable, but by this unctuous provision, they slide easily over each other. The synovia is likewise distributed in various parts by the bursæ mucosæ.

There are no wounds which deserve more care, and which have received less attention, than those of the joints, and with these our present subject is principally concerned. Whenever a wound penetrates the cavity of a joint, it must be immediately closed; this is most successfully effected by firing the orifice with a budding iron, which will occasion the aperture to close, and the wound to heal; but the utmost care must be taken that the external surface be only cauterized, for if the inner be touched, the consequence would be a violent inflammation, and a disease probably more fatal than what the instrument was designed to remove.

BREAKING DOWN.] This is the vulgar distinction assigned to the rupture of the suspensory ligaments. The limb, in such cases, is extremely weak, and the fetlock is almost upon the ground. Farriers suppose in this case, that a rupture of the flexor tendon has taken place; this, however, is rarely the situation, and if the horse can bend his foot when he lifts it, no such rupture can have taken place. It is one of the most desperate cases, and a perfect cure is perhaps impossible. Fomentations should be employed to lessen the inflammation, and if the heel be raised, to relax the parts, nature will throw out a substance to connect the divided ends of the ligaments,

ligament, and the powers of the limb will be partially restored. If the flexor tendon be broken, it will be expedient to sling the animal, and to bend the whole limb from the elbow downwards, to facilitate the junction of the ruptured parts, and during the process, the means we have noticed should be employed to moderate the inflammation.

STRAIN IN THE WHIRLBONE.]—This is the extension of the articulations of the femur with the pelvis, and takes place when the thigh bone is pushed beyond its proper place by a blow, or some other violent action. All means must be taken, by patiently fomenting, to lessen inflammation, and the animal must be permitted to remain in a state of repose, until the unfavourable symptoms disappear. External applications are of very little use; in these cases the seat of the disease is beyond the reach of art, and time, or rather nature alone, can effect a cure.

STRAIN OF THE STIFLE.]—This is the case of the extension of the femur with the tibia. Either the muscles of the thigh, or the ligaments of the patella and stifle may in this disorder be affected in a similar manner. The treatment so nearly resembles what we have just described, that no further explanation is necessary.

WIND GALLS, BOG SPAVIN, THOROUGH PIN, and CAPULET.]—All these are the cases of diseased enlargement of the bursæ mucosæ, or mucus bags, which are distributed about all the joints. The first is this enlargement at the pasterns, the second, third, and fourth, at the inside the posterior part and the point of the hock. These bursæ mucosæ, in some places, are very conspicuous, and especially those placed in the flexor tendons near the pasterns. Increased exertion produces a more abundant secretion of this mucus, and hence wind-galls are almost always the consequence of oppressive labour. While they are small they are of no great moment, but when they become large, they produce bad effects from the unequal pressure they occasion.

The treatment in all these cases is much the same; a sweating blister is a very proper application, and pressure to promote the absorption of the contents of the tumour, may be occasioned by a bandage round the part, including a bolster to bear on the immediate seat of the disease. The cautery applied with discretion, is the best means of preventing the return of these several maladies..

(To be continued.)

LAW.

WE are in hopes that the present activity in our legal courts, will enable us in the succeeding number, to lay before our readers some commercial cases of importance of the most recent decision; we shall therefore endeavour to dismiss the former ones. The mode of adjustment by arbitration has become so frequent in mercantile and shipping concerns, that the law of award deserves particular attention. It is by this happy discovery of reference to the judgment of some competent persons, neither assigned by law, or appointed by the judge, but selected by the parties at variance, that the delays and expences of judicial proceedings are avoided. The courts are extremely tender of these extra-judicial decisions by the confidential referees, and the award has long been admitted to become a rule of the court.

Law of Award.] In Hilary Term last year, an application was made in the case of Loundes against Loundes, to set aside an award, on the ground of objections appearing on the face of the award itself; but the rule which had been obtained was discharged, because the application was not made within the time limited by the 9 & 10 W. III. c. 15.

In the Easter Term succeeding, the sanction of the court was given to an award under the following circumstances, Lee against Lingard. A verdict was taken pro formâ at the trial, for a certain sum, subject to the award of an

an arbitrator. The sum afterwards awarded, was to be taken as if it had been originally found by the jury; and the plaintiff was entitled to enter up judgment for the amount, without first applying to the court for leave so to do.

ALLEN against KEEVES.

Banker's Check unstamped.] This also was a case decided last Easter Term. It is not uncommon in pecuniary transactions between friends, to exchange checks on bankers post-dated for temporary accommodation; and frequently payments are made for goods bought by post-dated checks among traders in the habits of frequent intercourse. It is therefore very material to be known, that in this case, it was held by the Lord Chief Justice, that a draft on a banker, post-dated, and delivered before the day of the date, though not intended to be used till that day, requires to be stamped by the stat. 31 Geo. III. c. 25.

Lien on Goods in transitu.] In consequence of the reasoning in the case of Kinloch against Craig, where a difference of opinion prevailed between the learned judges, some difficulty had arisen on the question, how long, and under what circumstances, a lien might or might not be preserved by the party claiming it, after he had parted with goods out of his possession. The embarrassment is now removed by the decision of this case, and it is now held that one who has a lien on goods in his possession, if he afterwards deliver them to a ship carrier to be conveyed on account and at the risk of his principal, though unknown to the carrier, cannot recover his lien by stopping the goods in transitu, and procuring them to be re-delivered to him by virtue of a bill of lading signed by the carrier in the course of his voyage.

SWEET and ANOTHER, assignees of GARD, a Bankrupt, against PYM.

The facts and proceedings in this case are as follow:

The bankrupt, a clothier, residing in London, before his bankruptcy employed the defendant, a fuller, residing in Exeter, in his business; and at the time of the transaction after-mentioned, the bankrupt was indebted to the defendant, upon the general balance of accounts, in more money than the value of the goods in question; and by the custom of the trade at Exeter, the defendant had a lien for his general balance. The cloths for which the action was brought, had been sent by Gard before his bankruptcy, to the defendant, to be fulled as usual; and after they were finished, the defendant, in consequence of prior orders from Gard, shipped them on board a certain vessel, at Exeter, to be forwarded to him in London, and sent the invoice to Gard. No bill of lading was signed by the captain at the time of the shipment: but soon after the vessel sailed, Pym, hearing of Gard's bankruptcy, followed and overtook the captain off Deal, in his passage to London, and there procured him to sign a bill of lading to Pym or his order, by virtue of which, Pym obtained the delivery of the goods on their arrival in London.

At the trial before Lord Eldon at the last assizes for the city of Exeter, the plaintiffs recovered a verdict under his Lordship's direction, he being of opinion, that no person having a lien on goods, can, if he part with the possession afterwards, stop them in transitu, and thereby revive his lien against the owners. But he gave the defendant's counsel leave to move this court to enter a nonsuit if they should be of a different opinion.

It was now moved accordingly, on the ground that the captain having received the goods from the defendant, and not being accountable to any other person for the delivery of them (for he had received no orders from Gard) it was the same as if they had remained in the actual possession of the defendant. That there could have been no doubt if the defendant had taken the bill of lading to his own order at first; and his taking it afterwards before the goods got to the possession of Gard, was the same thing. It was equally an acknowledgment by the captain, that he held the custody of them on the defendant's account.

Lord Kenyon, C. J. The right of lien has never been carried further than

than while the goods continue in the possession of the party claiming it. Here the goods were shipped by the order and on account of the bankrupt, and he was to pay the expence of the carriage of them to London; the custody therefore was changed by the delivery to the captain. In the case of Kinloch v. Craig,* where I had the misfortune to differ with my brethren, it was strongly insisted that the right of lien extended beyond the time of actual possession; but the contrary was ruled by this Court, and afterwards in the House of Lords; though there the factor had accepted bills on the faith of the consignments, and had paid part of the freight after the goods arrived.

Grose, J. I consider the delivery of the goods by Pym to the captain, to be equivalent to a delivery to Gard.—Rule refused.

Proving Dividends.] This petition came on as late as the 27th January of the present year, and was one of the earliest commercial decisions in the Court of Equity by the present Chancellor. On this occasion the opinion of Lord Rosslyn was countervailed. The result of this case has decided, that a creditor having security of third persons to a greater amount than the debt, may prove and receive dividends upon the full amount of the securities, to the extent of 20s. in the pound upon the actual debt.

Ex parte Bloxham.

The object of this petition was to have the order made by Lord Rosslyn dismissing a former petition † discharged, and that the petitioner may be permitted to prove and receive dividends under the commission against Purdy, in respect of the residue of the amount of the bill accepted by him, and indorsed to them by Almond as a collateral security for his debt according to the prayer of that petition, undertaking to refund, in case the dividends under both commissions should exceed 20s. in the ponnd upon Almond's debt.

This petition was presented in consequence of the order ‡ made upon the petition by the same parties in the bankruptcy of Young and Glennie.

The Solicitor General and Mr. Cox, in support of the petition, insisted upon the last order, setting up the older cases; observing, that this bill was the inducement of the petitioners to discount the others.

Mr. Mansfield for the assignees being called upon by the Lord Chancellor, referred to Lord Rosslyn's order.

Lord Chancellor. There must have been some misunderstanding upon it, for the case is only this. A party wants to have a bill discounted. The banker refuses to discount upon the credit of that bill only. The other says he has in his hands another bill, and offers that as a security for the former. What is that but a right to prove against both estates until 20s. in the pound has been obtained?—Ordered according to the prayer.

An Examination into the Authenticity of the Soirees de Ferney, or Anecdotes of Voltaire, noticed in the latter Numbers of the Monthly Register.

Sir,

IN the sixth number of the Monthly Register you have introduced to your readers a work which has lately issued from the French press,—Soirees de Ferney, or Anecdotes of Voltaire, the author of which professes in his title page to have been a friend of Voltaire, and to relate in his work many singular conversations of that illustrious man. From the earliest periods of my literary studies Voltaire has been an author to which I have paid much attention, and though I cannot but express the most decided abhorrence of

* Term Rep. 119, afterwards in Dom. Proc. ib. 786.

† Ex parte Bloxham, cases in Chancery. vol. v. 448.

‡ Ex parte Bloxham, ante, 449. See Ex parte Leers.—Post.

the gross impiety and antichristian principles of his numerous works, I consider it as a duty, more from regard to the public than to that author, to assist in the detection of what I consider a literary forgery.*

There is an anecdote of a celebrated Frenchman, that he ordered the titles of his works to be engraved on his tomb-stone, and for the further protection of his well earned reputation, actually deposited copies of these several publications amongst the parochial papers of the district in which he was buried, bequeathing a liberal legacy to all future churchwardens, in order to attach them as the guardians of his posthumous fame. It is equally well known of Voltaire that no one, in the course of a long literary activity, had detected more forgeries of this nature than himself. The celebrated letters which were imputed to Ganganelli, may be produced as an example of his ingenuity in these discoveries. To this may be added those innumerable Memoirs of Ministers, royal Mistresses, Cardinals, and Secretaries, with which France was deluged, and the imposture of which has been so often detected by the zeal and sagacity of the Philosopher of Ferney. On reflecting upon this subject I can only see two means by which such forgeries can be detected; first, by some error of fact, some anachronism, or some of the species of the more gross kind of falsehood; secondly, by the internal evidence arising from the difference of stile, or some incongruity between the known character of the person thus personified, and that in which he is exhibited by his insufficient imitator. The first method, that of detection by errors of fact, is certainly the most satisfactory, but unfortunately from the nature of things is almost always impracticable. The knowledge of every fact which regards a writer of reputation is so accessible, that these grosser errors become impossible, and were nothing further necessary to a literary forgery than a full acquaintance with any of these facts of the public life of the writer thus imitated, Voltaire himself would never have detected the very ingenious forgery of Pope Ganganelli's letters. In examining the authenticity of the Soirees de Ferney, I shall confine myself wholly to the latter method.

It is the chief singularity of Voltaire as a writer, that professing himself a philosopher, and really meriting something of that title by the important truths which are mingled in his works, his style, even upon the gravest subjects, is marked with the character of colloquial ease. It must be confessed to his praise, that no one has more understood or more successfully practised the celebrated precept of Horace—'Dare speciem ludentis,' or the art of communicating the most serious truths under the appearance of levity. His gravest disquisitions, such as those on toleration, &c. &c. might justly have been introduced to the world under the title of '*Prose Satires*,' in the manner of Horace. His sense is always included in his *images*, as a moral in a fable; his images are always indecorous, it is his moral alone which is grave and important. Thus, for example, the levity of his tale of Zadig would be read with delight even by women and children, though the moral of them is only addressed, and would only be fully understood by theologians, legislators, and philosophers. Such a style, before his time, was as little known as practised by philosophers. And should any one of our countrymen at the present day, hear another professing to write on the grave

* If our correspondent had referred to p. 536 of our work, in which we introduced the dialogues here mentioned to the notice of our readers, he would have seen that we ourselves entertained great doubt of their authenticity. We said,

"The authenticity of posthumous works, among which the one here announced may rank, is, with reason, often to be doubted. It is difficult to decide whether the dialogue at Ferney be a correct relation of what passed between Voltaire and his friends, or only ideal."

Whether our objections to the genuineness be founded on the same, or [illegible] grounds, we may perhaps show in a future paper, as the subject is now before the p[illegible] and has excited much curiosity.

subject

subject of *Optimism*, and the principles by which Providence governs the world; he would, doubtless, rather expect the style and manner of '*Cudworth's Intellectual System*,' than that of the gay, the careless, and colloquial narrative of the Candide.

With this short portraiture of the character of Voltaire before us, which I have endeavoured to exhibit, though but generally, with all possible justice let us examine some of the conversation imputed to him.

Almost the first page is sufficient for the purpose of detection.

Voltaire.—"Let us then enter upon the subject, My Spirit, &c. &c."

The reader will be pleased to remark that Voltaire is here introduced now in his old age, giving an account of the works of his active life. Through some lines of the part of his conversation above quoted, he confines himself to the subject of their discourse; he is then made to run off his bias into a long criticism on the works of Fleuri. His niece here very properly interrupts him.

Madame Denys.—"But, dear uncle, permit me to tell you, that you are wandering a little from the subject."

Voltaire.—"You are right, niece. At my age digressions are more easily pardoned than wanderings; but let us return to my confession. I had till then the plebeian name of Aronet. I afterwards took another, merely harmonious, and, in the end, became successively a gentleman, and a chamberlain. But, shall I relate to you, my friends, all the circumstances of a trick I innocently played a Jew—"

B.——— "Come, come, my friend, let us pass over details, and confess ourselves in gross, as you have written history."

The reader cannot fail to observe, that this part of the dialogue exhibits an evident sign of the artifice of a playwright. The scene draws up, presents a close warm room, a blazing fire, and a desert, Voltaire sitting in his arm chair on one side of the fire, his niece opposite, and Mr. B—— with prickt ears between them. Voltaire, in his character of an old man, begins the history of his former life—the history, however, is no sooner begun, than he breaks it off again, and, like all other old men, is made to run into a digression which has nothing to do with his first point. Madame Denys here performs her part by recalling him to the recollection of his subject. Voltaire apologizes, again commences his subject, and again, after having kept to the point for about half a dozen words, breaks it off, and begins the relation of a trick he had played upon a Jew. Monsieur B. again reminds him.—Voltaire again apologizes, again commences, and again digresses. This humour, the common-place characteristic of every old man introduced into a modern comedy, is repeated, ad nauseam, throughout the whole of this scene. Let us transcribe a part of one of the dialogues of a similar character from a comedy.—

ACT I.—SCENE I.

Enter Father followed by Son.

"*Son.* Well, Sir, if you will give your consent, and instruct me in the means—

"*Father.* My consent, boy, you have; and as to the means of insuring the lady—But talking of *means*, it reminds me of the Duke of Marlborough at Blenheim. I was then a young man—'Jack,' said he to me—

"*Son.* Ah, dear Sir, what is this to the point! You forget, Sir, that I must see my mistress within an hour! And how must I obtain admittance? You promised you would supply me with the means.

"*Father.* Supply you with the means! Well, well, let us think of the means!—But talking of a *supply*, it reminds me of my Lord Bolingbroke when he was minister—'Jack,' says he to me, 'we must have a *supply*'—

"*Son*

"*Son.* The *means!* I say, Sir, the *means!*—You forget the *means! (following).*

"*Father.* Ah—Odso, so I do—Well, to return," &c. &c.

In short, Sir, I can venture to assert that Voltaire never spoke as he has been made to speak here. The whole scene is in the same dramatic style, and exhibits the strongest internal evidence of being composed in all its parts by the same writer. The character of Voltaire is not ill supported, but Madame Denys speaks every where like her uncle, and exhibits a curiosity in literature and subjects of science not very common to her sex.—She cannot but remind the English reader of the party at Streatham, consisting of Boswell, Johnson, and Mrs. Thrale.

I do not mean, however, to compare the insignificancy of Madame Denys with the sprightliness and vivacity of the biographer of Johnson.—Boswell would be equally disgraced by a comparison with Monsieur B—, whoever he is.

It is as evident that the other part of the dialogue proceeded from a less polished taste than that of Voltaire; and though a great author is not always out of character when he descends to the common tract of conversation, yet when he is invited to dwell on subjects of fancy, science, and literature, we expect something of that comprehension of mind, and luminous intellect, which shine forth in his general writings. Of this, his criticisms equally upon his own and the works of others bear no mark. It is certain Voltaire was one of the vainest of men, but his vanity could never have been so barefaced as it is here represented. His criticism upon Pascal is equally unjust and tasteless. It is certain that Pascal was a man of exemplary piety, and as such, no one was more exposed to the enmity of Voltaire, who was hostile to every thing in the shape of religious decorum. But it is scarcely credible that he should thus run counter to what was at that time the established opinion of the merit of this writer. Voltaire is made to speak after this manner of his own Henriade:

"At length the Henriade appeared; it was parodied by a bastard of Scarron; slandered by a pretended wit, a college pedant; read with avidity by Europe; prefaced by a king, and translated almost into all languages. You may imagine how critics sprung up. I armed myself with epigrams, and faced them all."

Voltaire would never have spoken in this manner of the Henriade. Some credit, however, is due to a few of the remarks. B—— humorously reproaches him, that he has ruined many booksellers—"You have done well, said he, for they are literary pirates; all authors are in a state of warfare with them, and to rob them would only be to recover some of your own property." The answer of Voltaire, however, is not characteristic of his wit. It is an example of that dulness which mistakes a *banter* for a serious argument.

"This reasoning, replied Voltaire, is more subtle than just." A heavy answer, which would better have become a Cambridge soph, than a man who delighted in an opportunity of following a fresh vein of humour. Voltaire again says, speaking of his Charles XII. "It is in every thing comparable to the history of Alexander the Great by Quintus Curtius." There is some vanity in this, but more truth than may be generally imagined. The romantic incredibilities which the historian of Alexander relates, can only be rivalled by those of the French philosopher, both pretending to relate real history, and giving to real events the colour of fiction. It is well known of this celebrated historian, that a nobleman of great knowledge, making an offer to Voltaire to correct some of the defects, the Frenchman replied—"My Lord, the book is printed, and has run through eleven editions."

I am, Sir, yours, &c. &c.

GENEALOGY.

Lord Auckland.

THE illustrious nobleman whom we have selected as the subject of our present strictures, is to be considered rather as the founder of a family than as deriving any peculiar splendour from the merits of his ancestors. The family of Eden is nevertheless traced to high antiquity, and was originally seated in the northern provinces of this kingdom. William Eden, Lord Auckland, was a younger son; his brother, Sir John Eden, inherited a good estate, but the wealth of the family was not sufficient to support all the branches without resorting to a profession. William was from early life destined to an active employment, and for this purpose received the benefit of a public school education. From Eton he was removed to Christ Church, Oxford, where he resided till he took his bachelor's degree, and then became a member of one of the Inns of Court. His connection with the university, though suspended, was not broken, and in 1768 he became a Master of Arts. At the usual time he was called to the Bar, and though he made, we believe, few successful exertions in his profession, he yet had the good fortune to attract the notice, and secure the friendship of the present Earl of Rosslyn. He must be confessed, however, not to have had a genius peculiarly adapted for success in the law. He looked upon his profession with the liberality of a man of genius, and turned over the dry pages of law-learning rather with the eye of a philosopher than the laborious patience of a drudge. He withdrew his attention from Viner and Fortescue to the more general and scientific principles of jurisprudence; and Montesquieu, Beccaria, and Puffendorff, were the authors he most delighted in. In 1771 he published his Principles of Penal Law, a work which shewed rather desultory reading and borrowed learning than any of that profound capacity which mark the writings of his predecessors on this subject. It was, however, this which first introduced him to an employment in the State, where he met with a success at once proportionate to his merit and the powerful influence of his patrons. He was advanced to the office of Under Secretary, and, by the interest of the Duke of Marlborough, seated in the House of Commons. Shortly afterwards he was chosen to the Board of Trade and Plantations; and when this office was abolished by Mr. Burke's Bill, he combated with no little acrimony, and certainly with a pardonable warmth, the necessity of such retrenchment.

When the ill success of the American war had determined the Minister to treat with the revolted Colonies, Mr. Eden, in conjunction with Lord Carlisle and Governor Johnstone, was appointed a Commissioner. He accompanied the above mentioned nobleman to the vice-royalty of Ireland, and continued in that office till the change of the Ministry. At this period he became a violent opponent to the measures of the new Administration, and has, indeed, with justice been considered as having a principal share in effecting the memorable *Coalition*. When the short and detested reign of this political monster expired, Mr. Eden was left without employment in the *daily thinning* ranks of Opposition. He soon, however, quitted this barren field, and carried all his industry, activity, and talents, into the service of those who could better reward it; a versatility of character, if not much to the credit of the noble lord, at that time sanctioned by the example of so many, that in the general commission of it, all particular odium was avoided. Soon after he negotiated the commercial treaty with France, and commenced a strenuous supporter of Mr. Pitt's Administration. The accession of his talents and influence was valued so highly, that it was thought necessary to reward him with a title, and he was accordingly created Baron Auckland. Having shewn the principal events of his lordship's political career

reer under a few heads, we now come to examine them more in *detail*;—we need not say with that candour and modesty, becoming the treatment of an illustrious living character.

It was a custom among the shepherds of Egypt, a people and country fertile in wonders, to distinguish the different æras of their history by the names of the more singular of these objects. It is thus that the æra of the first deluge of the Nile, and the æra of the second deluge of the Nile, the æra of the Sphinx, and the æra of the Phœnix, have confounded all researches of our antiquarians, as bearing no analogy by which they can be referred to any corresponding æras of our more exact chronology. It was equally a custom amongst the Grecians, and imitated by the Romans, in the splendour of their several empires, to distinguish the epocha of their history by the names of the illustrious men who flourished during those periods. Nor was this practice without a sufficient reason; the motion of every machine of government, in its common course, is uniform, and the history of one year is that of another. Many disorders, however, ensue in the lengthened course of this motion, and minds of greater vigour, and arms of more than ordinary strength, become necessary to recall the machine to its original sufficiency. It is at this time that the Providence, which superintends the œconomy of human society, sends into the world those superior minds, which are best suited to its necessities.—Revolution is thus caused, and a new æra commences, which with justice may be designated by the names of those who have thus produced it.

It is not in any sense of flattery that we apply the preceding observation to Lord Auckland. He has assuredly nothing which can recall to the mind of the reader the heroes of Greece or Rome; he has written letters, indeed, as well as Cicero; and Pericles himself did not make more treaties, nor Demosthenes more orations. Lord Auckland, however, is one of the most eminent characters of modern times, and as such well merits the attention of the biographer, and must excite curiosity in the public.

Lord Auckland, as we have mentioned, like most of the illustrious men of the age, received his education at a public school. It was here that his mind was so well formed for the future destination of his life; it was here that he imbibed those sound principles of religion and government, that orthodoxy, the support of Church and State, which are the almost invariable consequences of a public education. It was here that he contracted that contempt for the philosophy, and persons of the philosophers, of the day; and was formed to that generous ardour and enthusiasm against their fatal principles, and more fatal practices, which has sometimes led him beyond the bounds of diplomatic prudence. It will readily be conceived that we here allude to his celebrated memorial on the opening of the war, the passionate ardour of which was doubtless very inconsistent with the established forms of diplomacy.

We dwell upon this, as it has been made a charge of some severity. The style of that manifesto was rather that of a declamation from the school of Burke, than a memorial from the office of a Minister; but it ought to be considered that the subject was such as to call forth undisguised abhorrence; and we must pardon him, if in such times the apathy of the statesman was elevated into the feelings of the man. The answer of Washington to a similar charge, upon another occasion, may be here applied.—"Me atrocitas temporum ad ea cogit, quæ aliter parum humana judicassem."—Lord Auckland introduced himself into public life by a work upon the subject of crimes and punishments. The principles of this work had, doubtless, been touched by Montesquieu; the subject, however, was treated in his characteristic manner, and was only *touched*. It is the singular quality of this writer, that he has treated this uncouth subject, the body of laws, as a thesis upon belles lettres; his remarks are all epigrams, and it must be confessed, indeed, no less deep than brilliant; and he has thus extracted a spirit from a body

body which was never heretofore believed to possess it. Lord Auckland, throughout the whole of his work upon penal law, has been true to the principles of this illustrious Frenchman. He has availed himself, however, of other assistance. The Marquis Beccaria, in his essay upon crimes and punishments, has evolved the principles of Montesquieu, and has thus become a standing reservoir, from which every subsequent writer has borrowed his knowledge of the maxims of criminal jurisprudence. Lord Auckland has, nevertheless, the merit of having treated his subject in that liberal and classical manner, equally free from common place and servile imitation; in a word, in a style which bears the stamp of a *public education*.

He became early in life a member of the House of Commons, and was appointed Under Secretary of State. It is sufficient to say that in this capacity he was always considered as one of the leaders of his party. His attachment to the monarchical part of our constitution has, perhaps, hurried him beyond the bounds of what a friend to our liberties might wish; it will never be any addition to the merit of Lord Auckland, that he has ever been a ready follower of the nod of a ministry: and as if *Right*, according to the Greek proverb, was seated on the right hand of *Power*, he has always worshipped her on that altar, in the full plenitude of courtly devotion.

It has been said by a satyrist with some humour, that Lord Auckland has ever remained with the Minister as long as the majority. Something, perhaps, may be allowed to early habits; and this, indeed, is all that can be urged in favour of this undeviating fidelity to power wherever seated It was not long before the unusual circumstances of the times (the revolt of the Americans) furnished Lord Auckland with the desired opportunity of introducing into public practice the principles of his work on the penal laws. The convicts for transportation, previous to the American war, were usually sent into some of the most distant of those colonies. The rebellion of the provinces made this any longer impracticable. Lord Auckland introduced a bill into the house to convert this punishment, in most cases, into hard labour; it is needless to add that his lordship's efforts succeeded, and the happiest effects of it were soon experienced.

It was not long before he had a further opportunity of completing the work he had begun. He introduced another Bill, for a second amendment in our criminal code; the chief point of this law, for it was adopted by the House, is that it tends to the correction of the offender, and, by these means, to the prevention of further crimes. This, indeed, is one of the leading principles of the several works of Montesquieu, Beccaria, and his lordship. The first end of punishment is doubtless that of repairing, in the example of the punishment of the offender, the injury done to society; and where this end is answered, the second end of punishment commences, that is to say, the correction of the offender, and in this the prevention of future offences. The former system of the indiscriminate imprisonment of different degrees of guilt, was little adapted to the wholesome purpose of correction; and, in despite of whatever has been effected by Lord Auckland and others of equal wisdom and philanthropy, it has been justly lamented by a worthy police magistrate, in a work professedly upon this subject, that half of the higher kind of malefactors have been thus gradually trained up. It is to the praise of Lord Auckland that he did something, though much still remains to be done. That we may exhibit, under one view, what may be called the moral part of this nobleman's character, we shall here mention that his lordship is celebrated for a virtue not very usual among those of his rank:—his domestic virtues as a husband and a father are said to be singularly amiable. It is to this cause, perhaps, we must impute his introduction of a bill for the prevention of divorce, and a more signal punishment for adultery.

The facility of divorce, and almost absolute impunity of adultery, except under certain circumstances, has long been a disgrace no less to our morals than our code of laws. It is well known that amongst the Romans the frequency of divorce, the ruin of every kind of public morals, and the consequent decline of the republic, had their commencement in the same period. In the more pure times of their government, they could produce, in the course of five hundred years, only *three divorces*. They were equally unfrequent amongst the Jews. It has sometimes become necessary for laws, in their contention with the stronger vices, to seek their end by indirect means, and to produce that effect obliquely, to which their direct efforts would only be fruitless. It is thus that in the Jewish laws divorce is admitted, but it is attended with so many forms, and so many appendages, that the permission exists only in the letter. The same may be observed amongst a nation of a morality still less strict than that of the Jews: by the letter of the Turkish law, nothing can be easier than for a discontented husband to obtain a divorce; but collaterally, as it were, so many impediments are raised against this liberty, that divorces are as unfrequent amongst them, as with almost any nation of the world. Lord Auckland, like other men who are anxious for public morals, saw the defect of our laws, and endeavoured to break the prevailing spirit of licentiousness, by new restraints upon the liberty of divorce. It was, however, wonderful that in a country like ours, which has long considered itself as a bulwark of Christianity, and which, indeed, to confess a truth, has been disgraced with less laxity of morals, and less prostitution of manners, than any other in Europe, a bill of a tendency so moral, and of a nature so little exposed to the influence of private prejudice, should totally be lost. The end which was principally pursued, was to prevent the marriage of the adulterer and adultress, and this was rejected upon the frivolous objection, that the subsequent marriage of the adulterer with the accomplice of his crime, was the only compensation he could make to *her*, whom, it was presumed, he had betrayed: an argument, and a presumption, of more frivolous gallantry, than legislative wisdom. It might have proceeded with some grace, in a comedy, from the mouth of a 'Lord Foppington, a Froth, or an Ogleby.' This review of the moral part of the character of Lord Auckland must not lead us to neglect the survey of his talents as a statesman.

Since the revolution, the country has ever been divided into two parties, and though, in a season of tranquillity, the distinctions may be less evident than in the times of faction which gave them birth, the two principles still exist, though their action, for want of opportunities, is repressed. Of these factions, the Whigs and Tories, the court has always observed the policy to cherish the advocates of high monarchy, and as it has never wanted the funds of liberality, or what a rigid patriot might call by the more harsh name of '*corruption*,' the Tories have ever been the fast friends of the throne. Such as enter the popular councils without hereditary wealth, are usually, considered as fit subjects for the Mamelukes of Monarchies. They usually commence their career with a rigorous opposition, and having thus, as it were, run a *course*, proved their *wind*, and suitable *paces*, they wait in quiet for their purchase, and only wrangle for their price. We do not mean to say that Lord Auckland is *strictly* one of these; he is one, however, of the school of the Earl of Liverpool, who may idly boast, like the famous Earl of Warwick, that his hand *alone* is sufficient to keep the crown upon the head of a King. It is certain that the political conduct of Lord Auckland has more of the courtier than the patriot, and that of the *two* principles of which our constitution is composed, and of the blended mixture of which its harmony is the result, the monarchical and popular, Lord Auckland appears wholly to have forgotten the latter; and

and seems entirely to agree with Mr. Reeves, that it is indeed only an 'excrescence of the indulgent neglect of our ancient Kings.' Lord Auckland was one of the ministry in the time of the American war, and was sent over as commissioner to mediate between the contending factions, for such, in truth, was the real state of the case. It is well known that America was the field in which the two parties, the double cabinet and the country, were resolved to try their strength; the one to commence the operation of their leading principles, and the other to oppose, with all the spirit of our constitution upon their side, these arbitrary efforts of their wily adversary. The proposals of the commissioners, as proceeding from the ruling party, previous to any suspicion of the futility of the attempt, had too much of the spirit of their counsels to meet with any success; the Americans were justly irritated, and, like the Dutch in the wars of the Netherlands, were not to be appeased by memorials which had nothing of peace but the profession, and which demanded as the price of peace what they could scarcely have gained in the most successful war. The commissioners returned without effecting any thing.

When the late French war broke out, the fruits of the success of the diplomatic abilities of Lord Auckland were seen, in the immediate, and, had it fortunately continued, of the decisive union of the confederate powers with the British arms. It is well known that from the first meeting of the French states in 1789, the attention of the English ministry was attracted, and the prevalence of the '*Côté Gauche*' was no sooner understood, than it was resolved with equal courage and prudence to prepare for a war which the necessary support of the old principles rendered inevitable. Our alliance with the Dutch, with Prussia, and the Emperor, were either renewed or firmly cemented; all of which was effected by the efforts of Lord Auckland. It was at this time that he published the memorial which we have above noticed, and which has met, fortunately for its author, with such unmerited abuse. It will not add little to the praise of Lord Auckland, that no name is more hateful than his own to the Jacobins of the day. We believe he has been hanged in effigy in every province in France, and the more vigorous democrats of our own country will not scruple to condemn him to their periodical bonfires. It was the wish of the famous John Zisca that his skin might serve as parchment to cover a dram, by which to provoke his countrymen against their oppressors. The memorial of Lord Auckland might have been well converted to a similar purpose; had it been copied upon parchment, and been presented, as *drum-covers*, to the allies in their several languages, it would doubtless have had no small effect in exciting the courage of the soldiers against the infamous regicides. Such is the spirit of this celebrated manifesto.

It is said that Lord Auckland has now retired from this more fatiguing part of the business of a statesman, and that he intends to devote himself wholly to his duties in the House of Lords. He is doubtless one of those noblemen whose views are more general than those of most of his contemporaries. His principles upon crimes and punishments; his bills for the amendment of our laws of transportation, the introduction of hard labour, and the discriminate imprisonment of different degrees of guilt, his treaties with almost every state in Europe, his letters upon the general laws of peace, his full knowledge of the late and present perplexed system of Europe, are so many proofs of this assertion, that we shall hazard nothing in putting him first upon the list of modern statesmen. We have only to wish that a life thus eminently beneficial to the public interests of mankind, may continue to its end with as much prosperity, as it has proceeded from its commencement.

Analytical Sketches of new English Publications.

Travels in Upper and Lower Egypt, in Company with several Divisions of the French Army, during the Campaigns of General Bonaparte in that Country; and published under his immediate Patronage, by Vivant Denon: embellished with numerous Engravings: translated by Arthur Aikin. In two vols. 4to. 4l. 4s. or in three vols. 8vo. 2l. 2s. Longman and Rees.

Continued from p. 49.

ALTHOUGH in our notice of this work we have already exceeded the limits to which we usually confine ourselves, yet the desire to impart to our readers as large a portion as possible of the pleasure we ourselves experienced in the perusal, will not permit us to take leave of these volumes without introducing the author's account of his last visit to and researches among the remains of the far-famed metropolis of ancient Egypt, the city of Thebes.

"I went (says M. Denon) to Medinet Abu (one of the four hamlets among which the ruins of the ancient city are divided) and re-visited this vast edifice with new admiration. Being no longer harassed by the hasty march of an army, I could examine at leisure this immense group of building. I had already remarked, that in the second portico catholicism had there fabricated a church, of which no other remains were left than a surbase of the recess of the choir, and the columns of the nave; but I discovered from the testimony of a number of little doors, decorated with flowered crosses, that the body of the edifice, which was two hundred feet long, had, to all appearance, served as a convent for some orders of monks of the earlier ages of christianity. In the portico where the church had been situated, I had time to observe that the sculptures on the inner walls represented the exploits and the triumph of some hero, perhaps Sesostris, who had carried his arms into foreign countries, and had obtained victories in India, as all these bas-reliefs seem to point out. Here I remarked the figure of a hero alone pursuing a whole army, who are flying from before him, and to escape from his blows, throwing themselves into some river, perhaps the Indus. This hero, who is mounted on a small chariot, in which there is only room for himself, drives two horses, holding the reins on a level with his girdle: bucklers and heaps of arms are hung all about him, and around his car: his stature is gigantic, and he holds an immense bow from which he is shooting arrows upon a bearded and long-haired enemy, who have not the least resemblance with the known forms of Egyptian heads. Farther on he is represented sitting on the back of his car, the horses of which are held by pages, and one person is counting out before him the hands cut off from the enemy killed in battle, whilst another is inscribing the number, and a third appears to be proclaiming the sum. Some travellers have seen a second heap of mutilations of another kind, which shew that the hero has not been fighting against amazons; but the figure of these mutilations did not strike me, and I have accordingly not represented them. Prisoners are also brought to him, confined in different ways; they are all clothed with flowing and striped robes, their hair is long and matted, and tables of hieroglyphics follow, fifty feet in diameter, which doubtless explain the meaning of the figures that precede them. Returning to the left by another side of these galleries, a long bas-relief is seen, that represents, in two lines, a triumphal march: it is probably the same hero returning from his conquests; some soldiers covered with armour prove that the triumph is military, though a little further on nothing is to be seen but priests or persons of the class of the initiated, without arms, and with long and transparent tunics: the arms of the hero are covered with these garments;

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he is borne on the shoulders of men, on a palanquin, with all the attendants of a divinity; before and behind him march priests, bearing palm branches and calumets, and incense is presented to him. He arrives in this state at the temple of the tutelar deity of Thebes, whom I have already described, and offers to the god a sacrifice, in which he officiates as priest; the march continues, and the god is borne by twenty-four priests: the bull Apis, with the attributes of divinity, marches before the hero, and a long train of personages follow, holding each a banner, on the greater number of which are the representations of different deities. When arrived at the altar, a child appears with his hands tied behind his back, who is about to be immolated before the conqueror, who has stopped to receive this horrible sacrifice, or to assist at this execrable holocaust; beside them stands a priest who is breaking the stem of a flower, and birds, who are flying away, emblems of the separation of the soul from the body. The account which Longus and Apuleius, in their romances of Theagenes and the Golden Ass, have transmitted to us of human sacrifices among the Egyptians, is therefore not a fable, and these polished people still retained some resemblance to barbarians. Next, the hero himself makes a sacrifice to the god Apis of a sheaf of wheat; a protecting genius accompanies him throughout; he changes his dress in the different parts of the ceremony, which, perhaps, marks his various dignities or degrees of initiation, but the same physiognomy is constantly preserved, which shews that it is a portrait; his air is noble, august, and mild. In one picture he is holding nine persons, confined by the same chain. Are these the passions personified? or do they represent nine conquered nations? Incense is offered to him in honour of these victories; a priest writes his annals, and consigns them to sacred memorial.

"It is therefore proved that the ancient Egyptians had written books; the famous *Toth* was then a book, and not inscribed tablets sculptured on walls, as has been often supposed. I could not help flattering myself, that I was the first to make so important a discovery; but I was much more delighted, when some hours after I was assured of the proof of my discovery, by the possession of a manuscript itself, which I found in the hand of a fine mummy that was brought me: the reader should be a traveller, an enquirer, and an amateur, to sympathize with my rapture on this occasion. When it was brought me, I felt that I turned pale with anxiety; I was going to express my indignation at those who had violated the integrity of this mummy, when I perceived in its right hand, and resting on the left arm, a roll of papyrus, on which was a manuscript, that I should, perhaps, have never seen without this violation. I then blessed the avarice of the Arabs, and my good fortune, which had put me in possession of such a treasure, which I hardly dared to touch for fear of injuring this sacred manuscript, the oldest of all the books in the known world. I could not venture to entrust it out of my sight, and all the cotton of my bed was devoted to wrapping it up with the utmost care. What could be its contents? Was it the history of this personage, the remarkable events of his life? Was the period ascertained by the date of the sovereign under whom he lived? or did this precious roll contain maxims, prayers, or the history of some discovery? I regretted not being able to draw every thing I had seen during the whole of this interesting day: but, however, I had ample reason to be satisfied, for what other traveller had seen so many new objects? Who besides myself had been able to draw them on the very spot?

"However, on the following day I had leisure to draw every thing which I had only had a glance at the evening before. I took candles with me, which gave me an opportunity of penetrating into the darkest places, and those which I could not see in my former visits to this spot. I here found

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three small chambers covered with bas-reliefs, which had always been dark; at the bottom of the third was a kind of stone buffet, the hinges of which were still remaining, and this was all that was particular in this small adorned apartment, that was the innermost of the three, and closed by three doors as strong as walls, which would make one expect to find some curious treasure. We also went into a small neighbouring temple, where we met with a little adventure: by the side of the sanctuary was a small room, occupied almost entirely by a monolithic temple of granite, which was thrown down; we were going to examine it, when all at once a pretty large beast jumped out against the face of him that was holding the light, and gave him a deep scratch; I had just time to cover my head with my hands and to stoop my shoulders, on which I received the first spring of the animal, who next threw me down by rushing between my legs; he also overthrew my two other companions who were hastening to the door, and thus in a moment he defeated us all. We came out laughing at our alarm, without being able exactly to make out what beast it was that had caused it; but probably it was a jackal, that had chosen this place for a retreat, in which he had been disturbed for the first time in his life.

"In my research I entered a hole that had been dug under the foundations of the part which appeared to me the most ancient of all: and yet even here, at the base of one of the principal pillars of the edifice, I discovered foundation stones, on which were sculptured numerous hieroglyphics, as finely executed as those that decorated the outer part of the building. From this circumstance how great must we suppose the antiquity to be of edifices so decorated; and how many preceding ages of civilization would it require to be able to erect such buildings! how many ages again before these would have fallen into ruins, and served as materials for the foundation of other temples, which themselves have existed for so many centuries! The annals of this wonderful country are mysterious, obscure, and infinite.

"At the north of these temples we found the ruins of two figures of granite overthrown and broken. They might have been about thirty-six feet in height: their attitude was the usual one of the right foot advanced, and the arms hanging down beside the body; and they, doubtless, adorned the gate of some large edifices, the ruins of which are now buried under the soil. I then went to the two colossi supposed to be those of Memnon, and took an accurate drawing of their actual state of preservation. These two pieces of art, which are without grace, expression, or action, have nothing which seduces the judgment, but their proportions are faultless; and this simplicity of attitude, and want of decided expression, has something of majesty and seriousness which cannot fail to strike the beholder. If the limbs of these figures had been distorted in order to express some violent passion, the harmony of their outline would have been lost, and they would have been less conspicuous at the distance at which they begin to strike the eye and produce their effect on the mind of the spectator, for they may be distinguished as far as four leagues off. To pronounce upon the character of these statues, it is necessary to have seen them at several intervals, and to have long reflected on them; and after this it often happens, that what is at first considered as the work of the infancy of the art, becomes assigned to its maturer age, If the group of the Laocoon, which speaks to the soul as well as to the eyes, were executed in a proportion of sixty feet, it would lose all its beauty, and would not present so striking a mass of workmanship as this: in short, if these statues were more agreeable they would be less beautiful, as they would then cease to be (what they now are) eminently *monumental*, a character which should belong peculiarly to that out-door sculpture which is intended to harmonize with architecture; a style of sculpture which the Egyptians have carried to the highest pitch of perfection.

"I again examined the block of granite which lies between these two statues, and I am still more convinced that it is the ruins of the famous colossal statue of Osymandias, who, on the inscription, braved both the ravages of time and the pride of men; and that the two figures which are left standing, are those of his wife and daughter. I am likewise persuaded, that in a much later period, travellers have chosen to suppose one of the latter statues to be that of Memnon, that they might not be supposed to have come away from Egypt without seeing it, and, according to the usual progress of enthusiasm, that they have fancied they heard the sound which it was famed for uttering at the rising of the sun.

"Some of my friends from Kurnu had now joined me; I calculated that our party who had gone to Hermontis could not return till late. We therefore again began to search the tombs, always in the hopes of finding some which had not been ransacked, that I might light upon an unrifled mummy, and find out the manner in which they were laid within the tombs, which the inhabitants had always obstinately concealed from us, as the situation of their village had given them almost an exclusive trade in this singular article of commerce. After many painful and fruitless researches, we at last arrived at a hole, before which were scattered numerous fragments of mummies: the opening was narrow; we looked at each other to learn if there was any risk in going down; my companions were curious, and we determined that one of the volunteers, with my servant, should stay without to secure the guides, and prevent them either from going away or from advancing to us. We then struck a light and entered the narrow passage; we were at first obliged to grope on our hands and knees, and in a minute's time one of our people cried out that he was nearly stifled: we sent him to the door to replace the centinel, and to send the latter to us, taking his light: having crawled along nearly one hundred paces, over a heap of dead and half decayed bodies, the vault became loftier, more spacious, and decorated with a considerable degree of care. We now found that this tomb had already been searched, that those who had first entered it not having torches, had used bushes to give them light, and that these had set fire to the linen and afterwards to the resin of the mummies, which had caused such a combustion as to split some of the stones, melt the gums and resins, and blacken all the sides of the cave. We could observe, however, that this vault had been intended for the burial place of two considerable persons, whose figures were sculptured in embossment, seven feet in height, holding each other by the hand. Above their heads was a bas-relief, representing two dogs in a leash lying on the altar and kneeling; two figures had the appearance of worshipping, which makes it probable that two friends were buried here, who were unwilling to part even in death. Besides this, there were lateral chambers unornamented, and fitted with corpses that had been embalmed with more or less care; shewing that though the tombs had been constructed and decorated by persons of consequence, they received not only the corpses of the founders, but of their children, friends, relations, and perhaps all the servants of their house. Several bodies, swathed up, but without any coffin, were lying on the ground, and there were as many of these as could be laid in a regular order. I here found the reason why so many small figures of baked earth, holding in one hand a whip and in the other a bent staff, were constantly found near these tombs; for the religious enthusiasm of the Egyptians went so far as to lay these rows of corpses upon beds formed entirely of these little images, a handful of which I put in my pocket. From a number of bodies which were not swathed up, I could perceive that circumcision was a constant custom among them, that depilation was not practised among the women, that their hair was long and flexible, and the character of the head was

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in a fine style. I brought away with me the head of an old woman, which was as striking as that of the sybils of Michael Angelo, and indeed a good deal resembled them. We then descended with some inconvenience into several deep pits, where we found more mummies and large long pots of baked earth, with covers representing human heads; they contained nothing but some kind of resin. I could have willingly taken several drawings here, but I was too much confined; we wanted air, our candle would hardly give any light, and especially it began to grow very late, and patroles had been sent out to seek for us; the generale had been beat, and signal guns fired; in short, our friends began to reckon us of the number of those whose habitations we were visiting, when one of our sentinels came to give us the alarm. At our return we were reprimanded like truant school-boys, and indeed we had been guilty of many imprudencies; but I was so highly contented with the booty that I had acquired during this day, that I remained in this pleasing state of mind, till I learned that our commanding officer, without any longer consulting me, had taken upon him to quit the left bank, and to go to Luxor, there to wait further orders."

We have thus endeavoured to present the more prominent and interesting features of M. Denon's work, and we doubt not but that the reader will find his curiosity excited to gratify himself with a complete perusal of it. It is to be regretted, that the stay of this industrious, accomplished, and ingenious traveller, in a country abounding with subjects both for the pen and pencil, was so short, and that his researches were frequently so abruptly terminated. Considering these circumstances, and the difficulties he had often to contend with, his assiduity will appear truly astonishing. The original work contains 150 engravings; the most interesting of these, to the number of 59, have been introduced in this translation, and if not always executed with elegance, they at least possess the merit of fidelity.

As two other translations of this interesting and instructive narrative have made their appearance, it may not be amiss to subjoin an extract from each of them, in order to afford our readers a medium of comparison between the merits of the respective competitors for public favour.

Travels in Upper and Lower Egypt, during the Campaigns of General Bonaparte. By Vivant Denon. Translated from the French. To which is prefixed an Historical Account of the Invasion of Egypt by the French. By E. A. Kendal, Esq. Illustrated by Maps, Views, &c. &c. in two Volumes, 8vo. 18s. Crosby and Co.

THE subject of the following extract is the obstinate and bloody battle between the French troops and the Meccans and Mamelukes, at Benhut in Upper Egypt.

"Scarcely were the French advanced beyond Kopthos, when they received intelligence that the enemy was on his march: they made halt, and, after a little repast, resumed their progress, in order to join. They soon perceived the flags of his army, the line of which was more than two miles in length. They continued their march in the order which they had taken, that is to say, in a square battalion, flanked by a single piece of light cannon, and fifteen cavalry. Compared with the enemy, they resembled a point approaching to a line. The cries of the Mamelukes and Mekkans were presently heard, and the French met them at a village which the extremity of their line had just occupied. The artillery-men were detached, who instantly attacked, body to body; and, notwithstanding several efficacious discharges of their piece, the enemy did not

not retire: his valour and enthusiasm supplied the want of arms. After this advanced post had been destroyed rather than repulsed, more resistance was found in the villages, where the walls and a few fire-arms gave the enemy some equality to the combat. He was repulsed, however, under another village, half a furlong off: at this instant, the Mamelukes began to separate, and show a disposition to charge the right of the French, to make a diversion to the advantage taken by the latter on their united body: the French marched direct upon them, without stopping or even slacking the battle in which the Chasseurs were engaged with the Mekkans: their undaunted march, and a few discharges of cannon, soon delivered them from the vicinity of the Mamelukes, who did not come with the same earnestness of the Mekkans, and were only desirous to see whether the numbers and bravery of the latter would sufficiently detach the soldiers of the grand square to give them an opportunity of attacking them with advantage. After having dislodged the infantry of the second village, the French found themselves in a little plain which lay before Benhut, where they knew the grand body of the enemy to be intrenched, and where those who had been already beaten were again united. They were prepared for a bloody combat; but not to be cannonaded by regular batteries, by which they were at once overwhelmed with case-shot and ball, which reached and even passed their square. Death, says M. Denon, swept off all around me; I saw him every moment; during the ten minutes that we were stopped, three persons were killed while I held them in conversation: I did not dare to speak to any one; the last was struck by a ball which we both saw approaching, rolling along the earth, and apparently at the end of its range; he lifted up his foot to let it pass, a last bound of the ball struck him on the heel, and tore all the muscles of his leg; a wound of which this young officer died the next day, on account of the want of instruments for amputation.

"The French thought that, according to the custom of the country, the field-pieces were without carriages, and could consequently be used but in one direction; but they were not a little surprised to see the shot follow their movements, and force them to hasten their march, in order to occupy the head of the village, and put themselves in condition to maintain the combat, while the carabineers and chasseurs turned the battery, and overcame it with the bayonet. On the instant a charge was beaten, the Mamelukes precipitated themselves on the carabineers, who received them with a discharge of musketry which forced them to turn their bridles, after which, falling on the battery, they made a general massacre of those by whom it was served: the pieces were found to be French, and recognized as having belonged to the Italy, the admiral bark of the flotilla. It was hoped that after this important capture the battle would have finished by the dispersion or flight of the Mekkanese army; one division, however, held out a considerable time in a little wood of palm-trees, while the other, and the more considerable, made a sort of retreat, which the French could not annoy, because, whenever they passed covered places, to make a rapid movement, the Mamelukes, who had them always in flank, could attack and overthrow them: it was necessary, therefore, to march in order of battle, to be constantly formed for their reception. They had already fought six hours with an enemy inexperienced, but brave, fanatic, and double in number, who attacked with fury, and resisted with obstinacy, never wheeled but in the mass, and was sure to kill all that advanced in detachments. Harassed and panting with heat, the French stopped an instant to take breath: they were wholly without water, and never had they so much wanted this refreshment. I remember, says M. Denon, that in the midst of the action, I found a pitcher at the corner of a wall, and that, not having time to

drink, I emptied it into my bosom as I marched, to quench the fire by which I was devoured.

"So long as the enemy had had his batteries, he had fallen back with confidence, because by so doing he had armed himself with new strength: the French had even reason to think that his first design had been to draw them upon his cannon, but that, after these were lost, the little wood into which he had retired becoming the last point of defence, he would try the fate of another battle, and then throw himself into the water, pass the Nile, regain the Mamelukes, and with them disappear, all which it would have been impossible for them to prevent: but, on approaching the wood, they perceived that it concealed a large village, with a house belonging to the Mamelukes, and furnished with fortifications, battlements, and bastions, and of an approach so much the more difficult as the enemy was provided with all sorts of arms and ammunition, which he had taken from the flotilla, and which they recognized for their own, as well by the distance to which the muskets carried, as by the balls they discharged. They had already attacked this house on all sides for two hours, and found no part from which they did not receive destruction; they had lost sixty men, and had had as many wounded: when night came on, they set fire to the adjacent houses, possessed themselves of a mosk, separated the enemy from the Nile, and worked at fixing the cannon which they had recaptured. On his part, the enemy was employed in multiplying the number of his battlements, making low batteries, and pointing cannon which he had not yet employed.

"At day-break, the French began to batter in breach: constructed of unburnt bricks, each bullet only made its hole, without causing any part to fall; and flames made no progress, on account of the court which separated the Keep from the circumvallation. At nine o'clock in the morning, the Mamelukes advanced with their camels, as if to the assistance of the place; but, a division marching against them, they retired without making any real resistance: seeing that the general cannonade only wasted men and time, Belliard ordered an assault, which was made and received with unheard-of valour; under the fire of the enemy, the first circumvallation was forced; and, amidst the vollies and sortie of the besieged, combustibles were introduced which soon rendered the retreat of the latter disastrous: one of their magazines blew up; and, from this moment, the flames reached all parts; the besieged had no water, but they extinguished the fire with their feet, with their hands, they smothered it with their bodies. Black and naked, their running to and fro among the flames presented the image of the devils in hell; the sight excited a sentiment of horror and of admiration. A few moments of silence occurred, in which some one was heard speaking; the reply was given in sacred hymns and cries of battle; and, immediately after, the besieged threw themselves upon the French at all points, in spite of the certainty of death.

"Towards the fall of day, the French recommenced their assault: this was long and terrible: twice they penetrated the court, and twice they were obliged to fall back: M. Denon was not so much terrified by the loss sustained as by the fear that they should have to make new efforts against an enemy whose courage incessantly increased; and he knew besides, that they were reduced to their last barrel of cartridges. Captain Bulliot, an officer of distinguished bravery, perished in the last attempt: this man, says M. Denon, who was known for an imprudent hardiness, impelled by a presentiment, pressed my hand as he drew me with him, and bade me an indirect farewel; an instant after, I saw him crawling on his hands, and endeavouring to steal from death.

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"When night arrived, the French made an halt, after a battle of two days.

"Mournful cares succeeded to the dangers which had been undergone: they heard the cries of their wounded, to whom they had no remedies to give; for whom, in the want of instruments, they could not perform the most urgent operations: they had lost a large number of men and officers, and they had still many enemies to overcome: the desire of sparing their brave men, occasioned them to substitute fire for assault: they lighted fires; at every avenue there were placed centinels, who were relieved to take repose; the square rested in form of battle. The danger commanded exactitude of service: in the middle of the night, an ass, pursuing a she-ass, galloped into their ground; and, instantly, every one was on his legs and at his post, with a silence and order as august as the occasion was ridiculous.

"An unfortunate coptic bishop, a prisoner in the castle, together with a few companions, saved himself by favour of the night, and, covered with wounds and contusions, reached the French posts under their fire: after taking a little nourishment, he detailed all the horrors from which he had escaped. The besieged had been twelve hours without water; their walls glowed; their tongues had swelled and nearly choked them; in a word, their situation was frightful. A few moments after, about an hour before day-break, thirty of the best armed, with two camels, forced one of the posts, and passed. At day-break, the French entered by the breaches caused by the flames, and completed the destruction of the half-roasted men who opposed a degree of resistance. One of them was led to the general; he appeared to be a chief; he was so swelled, that, on bending to sit down, his skin burst at all parts: his first words were: "If I am brought here to be killed, let the end of my pain be hastened." A slave had followed him; he looked at his master with so profound an expression that he filled me, says M. Denon, with esteem both for the one and the other: the dangers by which he was surrounded could not distract his sensibility for a moment; he existed only for his master; he looked at, he saw, only him. What looks! what tender and profound melancholy! how good must he have been who was thus beloved by his slave! terrible as was his lot, I envied him."

The plates to this edition are nine in number, including a map of Egypt, and a plan of the city of Alexandria.

Travels in Upper and Lower Egypt, in Company with several Divisions of the French Army, under the Command of General Bonaparte. By Vivant Denon. Embellished with maps, plates, vignettes, &c. Translated without abridgment from the original folio edition, by Francis Blagdon, Esq. In two vols. 18mo. 10s. Ridgway.

THIS work is announced by the translator as the commencement of a collection of foreign voyages and travels, of which a volume is intended to appear monthly. He certainly could not have selected a more interesting narrative as a beginning, and we have no doubt but that its typographic neatness and comparative low price, will ensure it an extensive circulation. The whole of the text of the original, together with some of its embellishments, is here presented to the public in a small compass and a convenient form. Of its execution the reader will be enabled to judge from the following account of Cairo, and its inhabitants, from vol. I. p. 160:

"I had resided nearly a month at Cairo, and I still had to seek for "the superb town, the holy city, the delight of the imagination, greatest among the great, whose splendour and opulence made the prophet smile;" for thus the eastern people describe it. I did indeed see a numerous po-

pulation, and a vast extent of buildings, but not a single handsome street, nor one fine monument. It was, in fact, a vast space, having the appearance of a field. The only large place was Elbequier, the residence of Bonaparte; and this too has the air of a field; but during the inundation it pleases by its agreeable coolness, and by the night excursions which are there made in boats, that have a striking effect. At the time of the festivals, this place is converted into an extensive bason, and is covered with boats, elegantly decorated and illuminated, in which the principal inhabitants of the town take their pleasure, and enjoy the calmness and serenity of the night.

"The palaces here are surrounded by walls, which render the streets gloomy; and the habitations of the poor, which are still more neglected here than in other parts of the country, add to the afflicting appearance of that extreme poverty which is the result of negligence, while it is in some degree caused by the peculiarity of the climate. From such an appearance one is tempted to ask where were the houses inhabited by twenty-four sovereigns? However, within these fortified palaces, we may occasionally meet with some convenience and luxury; they are adorned with handsome marble baths and voluptuous vapour stoves; with Mosaic saloons, in the middle of which are basons and fountains of water; large divans, composed of tufted carpets; raised beds, covered with rich stuffs, and surrounded with magnificent cushions: these divans generally fill three sides of each room. The windows, however, when there are any, never open; and the day-light which they admit, is darkened by coloured glasses and very close lattice-work, for the light principally comes in through a dome in the centre of the ceiling. The Mussulmans, who have no great occasion for light, take very little pains to procure it in their houses, and in general all their customs seem to invite to repose; their divans, where the recumbent posture is more easy than the erect, and from the former of which it requires a serious effort to a Turk to rise; their dress, which is a kind of close petticoat that confines the legs; their large gloves, which stretch nearly eight inches over the fingers' ends; their turban, which prevents the head from inclining; their custom of always holding a pipe in their hands, and intoxicating themselves with its smoke;—all these circumstances conspire to destroy activity and imagination. Hence they reflect without an object, pass every day in the same tasteless manner, and even terminate their whole existence, without having sought for any new object to relieve its monotony. That class of society also, who are obliged to work for their livelihood, are not very different from the higher orders that I have just described: they have been long taught to expect no other reward from industry than a bare subsistence; and thus they have no motive to depart from their ordinary routine, and to exercise their invention for their own benefit. They even dislike particularly every occupation which keeps them in a standing posture; the joiner, blacksmith, carpenter, farrier, all work sitting; even the mason raises a minaret without standing to his work. Like savage nations, they do every thing almost with a single tool, so that one is surprized at the dexterity with which they manage it, and should almost be tempted to suppose them ingenious, if their invariable method of proceeding did not rather lead one to attribute it almost to a kind of instinct. Hence we are induced to consider them like the insec whose workmanship we admire, whilst we know that it has not the power of applying the same skill to different purposes. But is it not to a despotism which always commands and never rewards, that we must look for the source and permanent cause of this stagnation of industry? I have since seen in Upper Egypt, Arabian artisans when not under the restraint of their masters, coming to offer their services to the workmen among our soldiers, assisting them in their operations, and sure of wages adequate to their industry, endeavouring

vouring assiduously to give us satisfaction by patient and active services. I have also observed them examine with delight the effect of the wind-mill, and watch with transport the stroke of the pile-driver: perhaps, indeed, their innate indolence is a secret cause of their great admiration of these two machines, which assist so much in performing the great objects of their most necessary labour, that of raising water, and building dykes to retain it.

"The inhabitants of this country build as little as possible, and seldom make any repairs. If a wall threatens to fall down, they prop it up; if, notwithstanding, it falls in, they abandon the place if they can; if they cannot, they quietly range their carpets by the side of the ruins; and if at last the house falls altogether, they either quit the spot, or, if they are obliged to clear it out, they carry away the rubbish to as short a distance as possible, which is the cause that in almost every town of Egypt, and especially in Cairo, the eye of the traveller is constantly arrested by heaps, or rather mountains, of scattered rubbish, the cause of which he is at a loss to discover.

"There are some considerable edifices at Cairo, which I think should be attributed to the times of the kalifs; such as the palace of Joseph, the well of Joseph, the granaries of Joseph; all of which have been spoken of by various travellers; and by some the popular tradition has been retained, that these monuments owe their origin to the prudent foresight of Joseph, the servant of Potiphar. If this were the fact, Cairo must be as ancient as Memphis, and the remains of other towns would consequently be found near this city, since these palaces are built of ruins more ancient than the edifices themselves. These structures, however, all bear the general marks of the Mahometan architecture of these regions; that is to say, they present an assemblage of magnificence, misery and ignorance, as these semi-barbarians have used for the construction of their vast buildings the materials which were the nearest to their reach, and have taken them without selection or discrimination.

"The aqueduct which brings water from Old Cairo to the castle, by a route of 160 fathoms, would be a work of art worth celebrating, if in its course it were not rendered faulty by many imperfections.

"The castle, which is irregularly built, and without any real strength or means of defence, has, however, some parts which are well arranged. The bashaw resided, or rather was shut up here. The only remarkable room in his quarter is the hall of the divan, where the beys assemble, and which has often been the scene of angry debates and bloody strife in this contentious government. Joseph's well, which is in this quarter, is cut in the rock: it is 269 feet in depth: Norden has given a full description of it. Joseph's palace, which I have just mentioned, is certainly planned in a fine style, and I could not see without some admiration, the use which the Arabian architects have made of the antique fragments which they have incorporated in their own works, and the ingenuity they have shewn in occasionally mixing with them ornaments of their own invention.

"At present, as the Turks no longer find ready to their hands the columns of ancient Egypt, and, nevertheless, continue to build mosques, without demolishing those which are in a state of decay, they commission the Francs to send them columns by the dozen. The latter purchase them of every size at Carara; and when the columns arrive, the Mussulman architects surround the astragals with rings of iron, and employ them to support the arches of the porticoes of their mosques. The pillars are in a very miserable style of Greek architecture; and the Saracen ornaments, which rise immediately above the columns, contribute to form a mixture of composition as contemptible as the mind can conceive. The minarets and the tombs are the only buildings which preserve the Arabian style in any degree of purity; and if they do not present that appearance

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of stability which is the perfection of architecture, they at least gratify the eye by a richness of ornament which does not degenerate into heaviness, and a symmetry of parts combined with so much elegance, as to remove all idea of meanness and insipidity. The cemetery of the Mamelukes is an example of this: in quitting the rubbish of Cairo, the traveller is astonished at seeing another town, built entirely of white marble, where edifices raised on columns, and terminated by domes, or by painted, carved, and gilt palanquins, form a cheerful and inviting picture; trees alone are wanting, to render this funereal retreat a scene of delight; in short, it seems as if the Turks, who banish gaiety from their houses when alive, wished to bury it with them in their tombs."

Mr. Blagdon announces professor Pallas's travels in the Russian empire, and Grandpré's and Golberry's travels in Africa, as the next in succession in this collection.

Public Characters of 1802-3. Phillips. 10s. 6d. boards.

ON the plan and execution of this work, it would be superfluous to offer any comment. The four volumes of it already before the public, have been received in a manner that sufficiently attests the interest excited by these biographical sketches of persons still figuring on the busy theatre of life. The present volume will, we believe, not be found inferior to the preceding ones; but it may not be improper to remark, as our private opinion, that were the style of panegyric, we had almost said adulation, less generally adopted, the merit of the work would not sustain any diminution. Were the writers guided only by that impartiality which history demands, they would not, by appearing obsequiously to court the favour of the characters they delineate, incur their contempt. From the subjects of the volume before us, we select the following extracts:

"In the year 1755, Captain RODDAM (now Admiral Roddam), was appointed to the Greenwich, a 50 gun ship, sailed to the West Indies, and was upon the Jamaica station till 1757.

"At this period, being on a cruize off Hispaniola, on the 16th of March early in the morning, plying off Cape Cabroon, the Greenwich fell in with four French line of battle ships, two frigates and a storeship, which the officers and crew of the Greenwich all fully supposed and asserted were merchantmen convoyed by two frigates; but Captain Roddam saw otherwise, and, though late, convinced his ship's company of their mistake, as they proved to be the Tonnant, of 84 guns, commanded by Admiral Bofromont; the Desauncene, of 74, Captain Blonal; the Diadem, 74, Captain Rosele; l'Eveille, of 64, Captain Merville; Inflexible, of 64, and the Savage and Le Bronne frigates, with a twenty-gun storeship. This squadron being to windward sent one of the frigates to reconnoitre, which Captain Roddam perceiving, and finding there could be no chance to escape, used every manœuvre to draw her toward the Greenwich. This ship being painted in the manner of the French, he hoped to decoy the frigate, for which he had prepared men to board, with an intention of sending her immediately to Admiral Townshend at Jamaica, with intelligence of the situation and number of the enemy; but the French frigate soon discovering the Greenwich to be a two-decked ship, made great exertion to shelter herself amidst the French squadron. The Diadem first began firing at nine o'clock, and from that hour till nine at night the Greenwich was incessantly attacked by one or other of the fleet. Captain Roddam again prepared to board the l'Eveille a 64, being the best sailing ship; but several of the enemy renewing the action at the same time, the Greenwich became so much injured in her rigging, that she was quite unmanageable, which compelled Captain Roddam to relinquish his hopes of boarding. He then called his ship's company together, and told them he had done all in his power to preserve his

his Majesty's ship, but if any of them could point out the French admiral's ship the Tonnant, he thought the Greenwich could yet divert her an hour or two. The officers (of whom the present Admiral Sir James Wallace, then a Lieutenant, was one) and the whole ship's company answered, 'They must obey their captain; but they had been unceasingly shot at for twelve hours, and supported an action they believed longer than any ship had ever before sustained.'

"At half after nine at night, it being the opinion of all the officers that Captain Roddam had done every thing that could be done for his Majesty's service, and that engaging any further could only tend to sacrificing the men; the sixty-four gun ship being then within hail, and the others close astern of her, Captain Roddam ordered the colours to be struck; the French ship l'Eveille presently hailed Captain Roddam to hoist out a boat and go on board the sixty-four, which he repeatedly refused to do; and finding his interpreter had said, "every thing being cut away they could not get a "boat out," instead of saying, "Captain Roddam *would not*," he himself hailed, and enquiring if any one on board the l'Eveille spoke English, he was replied to by a voice he knew, a Mr. Giddy, a Danish officer, who had served in the preceding war with Captain Norris in the Prince Frederick. Captain Roddam then told Mr. Giddy he would not go on board the French man of war in his own boat, but *must* be sent for, which if not complied with, he would hoist the British colours immediately, and defend his ship as long as she could swim. The French lieutenant then went on board the Greenwich, and found the men all at their quarters, with lighted matches in their hands, and the greatest order prevailing throughout the ship (of which under like circumstances there had never been a precedent), and which seeming to alarm and surprize the French Lieutenant, Captain Roddam told him, "He had there seen a garrison capitulate to a "very superior force, "and ready to renew the fight if the French had *not* done as he required." Captain Roddam was then taken on board the l'Eveille, Captain Merville, who instead of sending for his own bedding, gave him that night one of the ship's company's cradles, with a dirty rug, which seemed to have been employed in the *last office* for many a poor mariner in the French ship; and Captain Roddam's anxious mind not having allowed him to think of dressing when he struck (which was at that time an invariable custom of the French), he was of course next morning extremely black and dirty, with torn shoes and tattered habiliments, damaged by splinters during the long action; and although he had so feelingly urged and solicited kind treatment for his officers and men, yet had he the painful reflection to know, that all except the lieutenants were put among the foremast men; his purser's cloaths were taken off his back, and his steward was kept waiting on the poop without victuals ten hours; every place was broken open and ransacked, though the French lieutenant (who had the key of bureau, &c.) had given *his word of honour* to the contrary; and the whole crew of the Greenwich were without food. Captain Roddam insisted upon being carried to the French admiral, that he might complain of ill treatment, and was at last summoned to his presence in the uncomfortable habiliments mentioned, and in such a condition, as would have caused a British victor to have blushed at in a prisoner of the meanest rank. Monsieur Bofromont and his countrymen were sparing of every thing but civil speeches, which could neither clothe nor feed Britain's brave tars. Captain Roddam told the admiral that Captain Merville and his officers had acted in so cruel and improper a way in every respect, that they ought to be broke. He was asked what had induced him to hold so unequal a contest, and to refuse to hoist his boat out? he answered, that having very lately heard that an English man of war had been taken by a French line of battle ship and a frigate, and that the captain had been compelled to carry his sword in his own

own boat to the frigate; but that such a disgrace could not have happened to him, for *his sword so required* should only have been delivered through the body of the person demanding it in a manner so degrading and insulting. Himself and his brave ship's company were taken to Hispaniola, where the governor gave him leave to see his people every day, which after some time was refused by the sentinels on duty. His men enquired with much anxious solicitude if their captain was murdered, as they well knew he would not desert them while he lived; but receiving no satisfactory answer, they seized the guard, armed themselves and sallied forth, demanding their captain, which obliged the governor to send for Captain Roddam and entreat him to quell his men. The captain answered, "That being a prisoner on parole he had no right to command, and his unfortunate shipmates had been so ill treated by the *Intendant (then present)*, that had his situation been otherwise than it was he would certainly have headed them." The governor again desired him to appease his men: to which he answered, "He believed he could still exercise his influence, provided he was promised proper treatment for them, and permission to himself to visit them every day." On his joining his brave crew they gave three cheers, saying, *Now he* was once more their leader, he knew *what he could do*. His reply referred them to their own knowledge of the great force then at the Cape; but the men still persisting, he added, "He certainly had no right to command, being like them a prisoner, and had given his parole and word of honour to the governor, therefore if they did not return to their prison he had nothing more to do with them." Upon this they immediately obeyed, and during the remainder of their stay were much better treated. About two months after they were all embarked with their captain and officers for Jamaica, except one lieutenant, who died at the Cape, and one who remained there, having been wounded: some deserters from other men of war were also put on board the cartel with them; and these deserters dreading the issue of their trials when they should arrive at Jamaica, they induced some of the crew who had belonged to the Greenwich to consent to put them on shore at Port Morant (which is too frequently done in cartels), as the sailors think the landing there prevents their being sent to men of war, and consequently gives them liberty; but Captain Roddam overhearing a lieutenant recommending them to be cautious, went upon deck, expressed his determination not to suffer them to go to any other port, and ordered them to be put on board men of war; to which they submitted in quietness. Upon his arrival at Jamaica, Captain Roddam was tried by a court-martial, in Port Royal harbour. When the court presented the sentence to Admiral Coates, commander in chief, he immediately complimented Captain Roddam, by giving him the minutes of the court, with a request that he would print them, as reflecting great credit on the service, and the British flag; it was accordingly printed at Kingston in Jamaica."

"Sir Richard Hill is the eldest son of Sir Rowland Hill, of Hawkstone, in Salop, Baronet. He was educated, we believe, at Westminster school, whence he was removed to the university of Oxford, where he soon distinguished himself by the peculiarities of methodism. Whether he figured as a preacher while he was at Oxford we know not, but he has more than once displayed his zeal from the *Evangelical* pulpits; and we remember to have heard him several years ago at Truro, in Cornwall, where he preached in the meeting-house to a very crowded audience, clad in a green coat, ornamented with gold lace.

"At an early period of life he was elected knight of the shire for his native county, and has invariably occupied that seat in every succeeding parliament to the present time. Sir Richard adhered firmly to Lord North during

during the American war; and has been equally constant to Mr. Pitt and his successor.* He used to be a pretty constant speaker in the House, and the motley mixture of politics and religion which composed his harangues was wont oftentimes to excite considerable merriment. The author of "Criticisms on the Rolliad" has attempted to fix on the peculiarities of the worthy Baronet; but, like all satirists, he borders on the *extravagansa*, and in pursuit of severity outsteps the bounds of justice.

"With Bible bawdy, and with sacred smut,
"His rev'rend jokes see pious Richard cut:
"He to the wond'ring senate first reveal'd,
"That *gospel* was for joke so wide a field;
"That no resource was ever found for wit
"Half so prolific as the *holy writ*;
"And that of all the *jest books* man has known,
"The Bible's merits most distinguish'd shone."

And again,

"With wit so various, piety so odd,
"Quoting by turns from *Miller* and from GOD;
"Shall no distinction wait thy honour'd name?
"No lofty epithet transmit thy fame?
"Forbid it wit, from mirth refin'd away!
"Forbid it Scripture, which thou mak'st so gay!
"*Scipio*, we know, was *Africanus* call'd,
"*Richard* styl'd *Longshanks*—*Charles* surnam'd *the Bald*.
"Shall these for petty merits be renown'd,
"And no proud phrase, with panegyric sound,
"Swell thy short name, great *Hill*?—Here take thy due,
"And hence be call'd—The SCRIPTURAL KILLIGREW."

"About the same time appeared some ingenious satires, called Probationary Odes for the Laureatship, in which different public characters were made to exhibit their poetical effusions, and among the rest Sir Richard is described as invoking the muse of methodism to assist his pious strains. It is supposed that both these wicked and waggish performances came from the same pen.

"Sir Richard, when but a young convert, became a zealous champion for the religious party, to which he had attached himself. It is well known that the great leaders of methodism, Wesley and Whitfield, adopted opposite sentiments on the extent of salvation. The former allowed that man is a free agent, and that the satisfaction of Christ was made for all men. These points were flatly denied by Whitfield and the calvinistical methodists, who made man a passive instrument till grace inspired him with divine life; and they contended that the *elect* only, or those who were predestinated from all eternity, shall be made partakers of the kingdom of heaven.

"A fierce contention arose among the methodistical leaders upon these inscrutable topics, and they almost proceeded to excommunicate one another for heterodoxy. The Calvinists were by far the most violent, and the harshness of their creed inspired them with the most intolerant sentiments. Sir Richard Hill waged war against the whole host of Arminians, and published several pamphlets upon the doctrines in dispute, which exhibited considerable knowledge of the subject, and evinced no small skill in theological controversy. About the same time, the university of Oxford began to be jealous of the progress of methodism, and finding that Edmund-hall contained some students who exercised their preaching talents before they were duly authorized, expelled them. This caused a mighty outcry among the zealots; and several pieces were published against the conduct of Dr.

* "It is but fair to remark, that Sir Richard delivered an animated and independent speech respecting the late war."

Howell, principal of the hall, and other heads of houses who were engaged in that affair. Among the rest Sir Richard came forward as the champion of methodism, in a tract which was written with great shrewdness and spirit, entitled "*Pietas Oxonientis.*"

After noticing some of Sir Richard's theological and controversial publications, the author continues,—

"We here close our view of the Baronet as a writer, to notice him as a divine; for be it known, that with all his zeal for the church of England, he actually officiates as a preacher, or an exhorter, in a chapel at his beautiful seat in Shropshire. Whether this be quite consistent with an attachment to the established church is a point which we shall not here discuss, but it does not appear to be strictly agreeable to her canons. It may, however, be considered at the most as a harmless act of disobedience, and while it is confined to the small circle of his own family and friends, is not likely to do much mischief.

"The Baronet at the last general election is said to have been so intent upon bringing in a near relation for the town of Shrewsbury, as to spend many thousand pounds upon the contest, in which he had the mortification, however, to be defeated. This electioneering warfare was carried on with all that fury and intemperance which usually disgraces those contentions. This gave considerable disgust to Sir Richard's friends, who thought that the money so disposed of might have been much better laid out in building meeting-houses, and in supporting missionaries; for it seems to be the general spirit of the sect, that this sort of charity and benevolence is infinitely preferable to that which provides for the bodily distresses of mankind. It must, however, be mentioned to the honour of the worthy Baronet, that he has never been backward in contributing his aid to the wants of his fellow-creatures. His charities are well known to have been very extensive and substantial, and what is still better, they have been administered in the true spirit of the gospel—with tenderness and secrecy.

"Sir Richard has laid out his paternal estate with great taste, and Hawkstone is at present one of the finest ornaments of the county. He has never been married, and at his time of life it is not to be supposed that he will change his condition."

"The Rev. Rowland Hill is the brother of the Baronet, and received his education at Eton school, a seminary where one should least expect that a scholar would imitate the rigorous and gloomy doctrines of Calvinism. This, however, he did, and shewed a strong predilection for the eccentricities of methodism; which gave great offence to his father, who entertained an idea, that as his son was designed for the church, he would attain to the highest distinctions in his profession.

"From Eton he removed to St. John's College, Cambridge, where he proceeded, with some reputation, to his degree of master of arts. The effervescence of his zeal was however so strong, that he could not content himself within the limits prescribed by the church for the exercise of the Christian ministry; but before he was of proper age to enter into orders, he began to figure as a preacher among the methodists, especially at the Tabernacle and at Tottenham-court chapel in London. Some of his friends, however, were rather displeased with his precipitancy, especially Mr. Toplady, who, though he had the greatest affection for him, was zealous for conformity to the rules of the establishment. After this it was with great difficulty that Mr. Hill could procure either a title to orders, or the consent of a Bishop to ordain him. At last the Bishop of Bath and Wells admitted him into the church on a curacy in his diocese; but whether he ever proceeded further than to deacon's orders is uncertain. He did not long continue stationary; for, in imitation of his great example Whitfield, he

he began to shew off his talents and his zeal in barns, in meeting-houses, and in streets. His fame was soon spread far and wide; for though he never possessed the oratorical powers of his prototype, he had youth, warmth, pleasantness, and high connections to recommend him. The son of a baronet gave consequence to methodism, and he was looked upon as another Elisha succeeding to the mantle of the Elijah of the party, George Whitfield. When the controversy raged so furiously between the Calvinistic and Arminian methodists, Mr. Hill printed some very violent pamphlets against Mr. Wesley, whom he by no means treated with the respect due to his profession and his years. Indeed, as a controvertist, our divine falls far short of his brother the baronet, both in skill and temper.

"On the death of Mr. Toplady, who had, with much commendable modesty, forbidden any funeral discourse to be preached at his interment, Mr. Hill was guilty of a pious fraud, which every liberal man will readily excuse; he delivered an oration instead of a sermon, in which he pronounced a warm eulogium on his departed friend.

"In 1783 he laid the foundation of a large chapel, in Blackfriars-road, which was opened in the course of the following year. This structure is of an octagonal form, and though very spacious is constantly crowded. Mr. Hill regularly officiates at this chapel when in London; but he spends a considerable part of the summer in travelling, particularly into Scotland, as an itinerant missionary.

"Mr. Hill is by no means a strait-laced son of the establishment; for he as readily preaches in a conventicle as in a church, and his own pulpit is open to men of all sects, episcopalians, presbyterians, independents, and baptists, ordained and unordained. Yet in his, as in most of the calvinistical chapels belonging to the methodists, the church liturgy is read on Sundays; but we are informed on the best authority that the readers are not in orders.

"The character of Mr. Hill stands justly high in the estimation of his party, and we believe that he is sincere in his professions, and disinterested in his labours. Many curious anecdotes are told of his pulpit eloquence; for his sermons are, and we speak from personal knowledge, a strange medley of incongruities. In the midst of a solemn exhortation, and some vehement denunciation against sinners, it is no unusual thing for him to introduce a whimsical story, which tends to discompose the muscles of the gravest old woman in the congregation. It must be allowed, however, that Mr. Hill possesses a *knack* of relating an anecdote, and that in general he introduces his tales with tolerable effect. But at times his love of a joke carries him to the very verge of decorum, as was once the case at St. John's church, in Wapping, where he was engaged to preach a charity sermon. Observing that his auditory was very large, and made up in general of seafaring persons, who are not celebrated for overmuch religion, he exclaimed, that he was come to preach to great sinners, notorious sinners, profane sinners, aye, said he, with peculiar emphasis, and "WAPPING SINNERS." This climax operated like an electric shock through all the congregation, and highly offended the inhabitants of that *polite* part of the town, who conceived themselves materially insulted by such a debasement of their place of abode.

"In common conversation Mr. Hill is exceedingly enlivening, and has no feature of the fanatic. He abounds with pleasant stories, and is very happy at a repartee. In disposition he is liberal, and his charities are large. Those benevolent institutions, the soup societies, owe their origin and establishment to his philanthropy, and to his honour we speak, his bountiful exertions are not confined within the pale of a particular sect.

"Two instances of his generosity, as being well authenticated, we shall readily insert in this sketch. Being called upon one evening to visit a

sick man, he found a poor emaciated creature in a wretched bed, without any thing to comfort him in his miserable condition. Looking more narrowly, he observed that the man was actually without a shirt, on which he instantly stripped himself, and forced his own upon the reluctant, surprized, and grateful object; then buttoning himself up close, he hastened homewards, sent all things that were necessary for the destitute being, provided medical aid, and had the satisfaction of restoring a fellow-creature to his family, and of placing him in a situation to provide for their support.

"The other anecdote is still more remarkable. As he was once travelling alone, he was accosted by a footpad, who, by the agitation of his voice and manner, appeared to be raw in his profession. After delivering to the man his money and watch, curiosity prompted him to put a question or two to him upon the motives which urged him to so desperate a course. The man candidly confessed, that being out of employment, with a wife and children who were perishing for want, despair had forced him to turn robber, but that this was the first act he had been engaged in. Mr. Hill communicated his name and address, and told him if he would call upon him the next day he would see what could be done for him. The man came, and was taken into the service of our divine, with whom he continued until his death. This adventure, it is said, Mr. Hill related himself in the funeral sermon which he delivered on the death of his domestic. Respecting such circumstances no comment is necessary; they speak for themselves, and will have a powerful effect upon every feeling heart."

Analytical Sketches of new French Publications.

Soirées de Ferney, &c. Dialogues at Ferney; or, Anecdotes of Voltaire; collected by a Friend of that great Man. 8vo. 324 p.

[Continued from the last Number.]

AMONG those who did not enjoy the good graces of Voltaire was the president Montesquieu. Speaking of *L'Esprit des Lois*, he says: "The author laboured at it for fifty years: he was persecuted and famous; his book is handsome and useless." It is known that Voltaire did not like Montesquieu, which made him unjust; but the cause of his aversion is not generally known. Since the opportunity offers, we shall here repeat what Montesquieu is reported to have said respecting it in confidence to the late D'Arcet. As the author of *L'Esprit de Lois* was passing through Luneville, Stanislaus, king of Poland, sent to invite him to supper, without having asked Voltaire, who was also in the town. The latter set off hastily the next morning, and bore rancour to the president. This was at least the only wrong of which the latter was sensible. But let us quit these trifles.

Voltaire is persuaded by his friends to forgive Le Franc, the Abbé Trublet, Freron, Chaumeix, &c. "Do you still hate le Franc?" asked Chabanon. "My friend," said Voltaire, "I pardon him. But his verses are dull, and his memorial to the king a bad piece of pleasantry. And Gresset, I forgive him, also; but I could wish, that, in the new edition of his works, he would omit many traits in the *Mechant*, in which my enemies pretend to have recognised me."

The reconciliation is carried as far as writing to those whom he hated: the following are the most facetious of these Letters. *To Freron.* "Sir, I am dying; I am ordered to write to you, and I write. It is said that you are angry with me; I know nothing of it. It is said that I am angry with you: do not believe it. Forget my wrongs, and I will buy your works. Do not insert this letter. Excuse its brevity and faults. I

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am in a hurry; and you know what it is to be obliged to write in haste."

"*To M. le Franc.* Sir, Let us cease to be enemies and ridiculous. Alas! all this would not have happened if you had not been admitted of the *Academie Francaise*. I hear that you are occupied with a translation in verse of the Georgics of Virgil. But tell me how it happens, Sir, that, with the genius which you undoubtedly possess, you have never done any thing but translations?"

"*To M. Gresset.* 'Sir, I have always respected your virtue, in despite of myself; I could have wished only that you had been a little less celebrated and a little less happy. Continue to be both. Preserve the esteem and friendship of honest men. Teach all authors your secret, and particularly to that good M. Freron, who has nothing but enemies."

The second dialogue presents us with an ideal journey to Paris. "You know, my friends," said Voltaire, one day, in good humour, "that the honest inquisitors of Paris have obtained an order to cause me to be arrested, if I should think proper to enter France. But as nothing is more free than thought, I have wished this night to transport myself there in imagination." In consequence he makes arrangements with the devil, "who," says he, "is more humane than people think, and is very partial to men of letters, particularly to poets, to pass a day and night *incognito* in the capital. In making his circuit, he called on Marmontel, whom he found supping *sorrowfully* with a friend, who appeared to him a man of merit. The repast being over, they conversed *sorrowfully* on the misfortunes of men of letters. They parted *sorrowfully*; and the invisible traveller, with his invisible devils, left them to go to Freron's. He there remarked the beauty of the lodgings and of the furniture. Freron was working at his weekly journal: his desk was covered with books, all opened at the table of contents; for he was making reviews. After having burnt *l'Annee literaire*, Voltaire went to Diderot's. The Encyclopedists were assembled there that night, to examine together whether there was nothing reprehensible in the volumes that were going to appear. "The following articles were read with a loud voice: *Foi* (faith) where the method of Descartes was much praised; *Pedanterie* (pedantry) where it is pretended to consist in a high opinion of one's knowledge, and a ridiculous display of borrowed erudition; *Poesie* (poetry) where all our great poets asked, why do you not write in prose? &c. an article of *morals* very galant, and an article *metaphysics* full of fire and poetry."

Voltaire gets tired, and departs at an article of *marechallerie*, (farriery) in which there were objections against human liberty. He goes successively to le Franc's, who was biting his nails, and angrily asking his valet de chambre, *where is my richelet?* To Crebillon's, who was approving an almanack; to la Condamines, who was inoculating his wife; to de Guines', who was speaking Chinese by himself; and to Piron's, who was sleeping; and he exclaimed, Piron alone is right.

"After dinner, I had nothing important to do than to go to the *academie française*. There was that day a discourse of admissions, and a prize to be awarded in poetry. As I only saw geometricians at entering, I at first thought I was in the academy of sciences, but having perceived by chance the portraits of Corneille, Racine, and Boileau, I knew by that I was at the *academie française*. The mathematician who was admitted, uttered in a broken voice, a cold, common, and tedious discourse, to which the president, in a magisterial tone, made an inflated, obscure, and short reply. The piece which obtained the prize was afterwards read. Oh! what patience one must have not to be in a passion." Voltaire concludes the day by going to the theatres.

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The third evening is still imaginary. The dialogues consist of a dream of Voltaire's, transported into the temple of posterity. It is here more than any where else that the author is seen, and Voltaire lost sight of. He makes him quarrel with posterity, because the goddess, after having admitted him to be at once a tragic, comic, epic, lyric, and anacreontic poet, the first in some, and the second in several others, and to have adorned his works with sublime beauties, adds, that he will make himself many enemies, and will sometimes be caustic and envious. The captious humour of Voltaire tires the goddess's patience, and she gives him a box on the ear. Voltaire awakes: frightened by his dream, he doubts of his glory and of inexorable futurity. He reproaches himself with having written too much. His friends encourage him, which was not difficult to be done.

The affair of the young people of Abbeville, that of Sirven, the residence of Voltaire in Prussia, his pleasures and displeasures, his departure from the Prussian dominions, &c. form matter of conversation for several other evenings. Three of them are of more general interest, the subject ceasing to be personal to Voltaire. In one he discusses with an Italian the relative advantages and disadvantages of the French and Italian languages. Voltaire concludes, that the first of all languages is that in which the greatest number of excellent works is written, and the consequence is in favour of the French. He afterwards examines what reproaches can reasonably be brought against the French language; and says, if it appear sometimes sterile, that is not the fault of the language, but owing to the false delicacy of those who write it.

On the thirteenth evening, the Duke de la Valliere and Voltaire compare the age of Louis XV. with those which have preceded. This is one of the most interesting dialogues. They agree that it was in the time of Louis XIV. that good taste was established in France. So be it. But had not the genius of the Cardinal de Richelieu much influence on the age of Louis XIV.? And, in treating of this brilliant epoch, is he not deprived of his just share of the glory? Every thing is attributed to the monarch, who seems to have had but to follow an impulse already strongly given.

Voyage en Islande, &c. Travels in Iceland, performed by order of his Danish Majesty; containing observations on the manners and customs of the inhabitants; a description of the lakes, rivers, glaciers, hot springs, and volcanos; of the different kinds of earth, stones, fossils, and petrifactions; of the animals, fishes, and insects, &c. &c. With an Atlas. Translated from the Danish, by Gautier de la Peyronie. In 5 vols. 8vo. 42 francs.

IT would have been no more than justice to the public to have mentioned in what years these travels took place. This is doubly important, both to judge of the state of science in Iceland at the period when the travellers wrote, and likewise to draw conclusions, relative to its present or ancient state. Some passages favour a conjecture that these travels were performed in the year 1755, or 1756; if the opinion be ill-founded, the silence of the editor is in a great measure the cause of the mistake.

As the work begins with the title of the *South Quarter*, we conclude that the author, or perhaps the Danish government, divides Iceland into four quarters; which are treated of in the following order: south, west, north, and east: each quarter comprizes several districts. We should have to transcribe the table of contents, if we would here introduce the subjects which the editor successively presents to our notice. It will be sufficient to give the general divisions: 1. Country and situation, which embraces every

every thing relative to the mountains, glaciers, rivers and lakes, hot-baths. 2. The air and climate; treating of the winds, cold, heat, denſity of the air, meteors. 3. Of the different kinds of earth, and consequently of the various species of stones; of the fertility of the soil, of the plants, &c. 4. Of the inhabitants, considered in a physical and moral view, even comprehending their reading and diversions. 5. Of the animal kingdom; which embraces a great variety of quadrupeds, birds, fishes, and even some insects. This part is extremely instructive. 6. The last division treats of the ancient and modern state of the district of Kiosar. The map, which is very badly engraved, contains the names of other districts in the same division: we cannot discover the author's reason for passing them over in silence. It is true, that frequently in speaking of a stone, of an animal, of a domestic custom, he mentions other districts besides what he is describing; and this affords a view which imperceptibly becomes somewhat general.

The divisions adopted in the descriptions of the other quarters are nearly the same as the above; we shall not tire the reader with them, but shall select a few particulars which, from the scanty details we possess on this island, possess something of novelty. We shall only remark, 1. That in the south quarter or district of Kiosar, the soil produces sufficient herbage for each peasant to keep six or eight cows, and forty or fifty sheep. 2. The west part is a flat marshy country, and contains nothing but birch trees and bushes. The roads are almost always impassable, excepting in winter; yet there are parts where the soil produces pasturage, and good crops of hay. 3. The north part is principally occupied with mountains, which have every where been convulsed by subterranean combustion. The inhabited part is fine, and abounds in pasturage. The inhabited districts of the east part are fertile in succulent grasses, and substantial plants; but some of these productive spots are so encompassed with ice as to be inaccessible to the flocks: if any of the animals chance to reach them, they become wild, sometimes remaining there very long, as there is no road by which to bring them back. It is observed likewise, that the natives of this quarter differ from those of the three others, because the nature of their country cuts off the communication.

Mount Hecla or Hekla, celebrated amongst the known volcanos of the terrestrial globe, is situated in the southern part of Iceland. To the Icelanders, almost all of whom are ignorant and credulous, this mountain is the fertile source of all kinds of stories; amongst others, that it is the abode of the damned; or, according to some, that it is guarded by a host of birds, of a black colour, and singular figure, armed with iron beaks, which prevent all approach to it. The truth is, that this volcano has inundated its environs with melted matter; that for two leagues round, there grows neither grass nor plant; that in summer it is covered with ice, which is constantly augmenting; and that to judge from probability, the eruptions of this mountain happened long before Iceland was peopled. Its first inhabitants, who came from Norway, were of the religion of Odin, a religion calculated to cherish warlike enthusiasm, and love of liberty. The Christian religion inculcates an infinitely milder system of morality, but at the same time more favourable to despotic sway. Thus, about the year 1000, we find two distinguished persons of the country, Giffur, den Hvide (the white), and Hialte Skeggesen, exerting themselves for the establishment of Christianity, by order of Oluf Tryggveson, king of Norway. But their views were nearly frustrated; for while these missionaries were exhorting the people, at a general assembly, or althing, a tremendous eruption of Hekla happened. The multitude attributed it to the anger of the gods, at the impious attack against their power. We have sometimes seen men versed in the sacred mysteries take advantage of similar circum-

stances

stances to compass their views: but here let justice be done to Svorro Godi, the pagan priest, who witnessed the event, and who quieted the minds of the people by this just and wise enquiry, "What was the object of the vengeance of the gods, at the time when the rocks under our feet were in flames?" This intimation, which, however, was not without reply, appeased the people; Christianity was adopted; fifty years afterwards, Skalholt was an episcopal see (in 1056), and Isler, son of Gissur the White, was the bishop of it. His son divided Iceland into two dioceses, and persuaded the people to agree to the establishment of tithes. By degrees monastic institutions were founded, but they were secularized when the reformation of Luther was adopted. It experienced a reception the more favourable, as the manners of the clergy, and even of the bishops, were very dissolute. One of them had been dragged from the altar, and afterwards drowned, as a punishment for the atrocities he had committed on a powerful family.

Notwithstanding the endeavours of the priests, and the interference of the civil authority, to countervail the superstitious prepossession, all the absurdities of magic and witchcraft impose on the popular credulity; but the severity of the penal laws against persons accused of intercourse with dæmons, has occasioned the reference of accusations of that kind to the highest executive power in the metropolis of the Danish empire.

DRAMA.

DELAYS AND BLUNDERS.

THOSE who are acquainted with the history of the dramatic compositions of Voltaire, will be sensible that the decision of a popular audience is not always the fair criterion of dramatic merit. The celebrated piece of Brutus, which has been translated into almost all the languages of Europe, was performed only sixteen times. We apprehend, that for the favourable reception of his new comedy, Mr. Reynolds is more indebted to the good humour, than to the correct judgment, of an English auditory.

We understand the Epilogue has been withdrawn, on account of the disgust it excited: the prologue itself is objectionable. The poet seems to boast of the former encouragement he has received as due to his own merit, and with the assumed confidence of a tried candidate, demands the suffrage of the humble voters he addresses. This affected style is something more than want of taste, it is deficiency in modesty and discretion.

The plot is now so well known, that a mere outline will remind our readers sufficiently regarding it. St. Orme has married a daughter of Sir Edward Delauney, a wealthy baronet. The match is displeasing to the family, and the married couple leave England in disgust. Pressed by the hand of penury, the wife of St. Orme returns, and seeks for refuge and pardon in the bosom of her father. Her intreaties are rejected with disdain. St. Orme hastens to England, to resent the insult. His daughter attends him to the house of her grandfather. He learns that his wife is deranged in consequence of the desertion of an unrelenting parent: in his rage, he challenges Sir Edward, and a mistake arising, he supposes the challenge instantly accepted: he fires, Sir Edward falls, and St. Orme is lodged in the public gaol. The brother-in-law of Sir Edward takes possession of the patrimonial estate. To secure it, he confines the wife of St. Orme, the lawful heir, and reports that she is dead. To prevent discovery, he endeavours to procure the conviction of St. Orme for the murder of his father-in-law. By a misapprehension of Postpone the Lawyer, in respect to the sex of the witness, the prisoner is acquitted. In the sequel, the daughter of Sir Edward escapes from her confinement, and claims the estate unjustly seized by her uncle. St. Orme is united to his family, and has the satisfaction

faction to learn that his father in law had died a natural death, and that his apprehension and trial was from the complicated artifices of his wife's perfidious uncle.

The characters in the under plot, are Mr. and Mrs. Sapling, Captain Henry Sapling, and Honoria. The former is an old fox hunter transformed into a fop, by the vanity of a mercenary widow, with whom he has been tricked into a marriage, and who is continually imposing on his credulity. Captain S. is just returned from the sea service; and on his landing, is entrapped by a cyprian of the haut ton. While undetermined whether to give the preference to his mistress, or to the virtuous Honoria; his uncertainty is removed by the news of the former having decamped with captain O'Sash to Tipperary. The piece concludes with the disgrace of the uncle, the re-union of the St. Ormes, the marriage of Captain Sapling, and the submission of the cocu, to his intriguing virago.

Comedy ought to represent nature, as she is in order to make her respected, Farce distorts and overcharges her with the view to render her ridiculous. Mr. Reynolds has not recollected this important distinction; the characters of Mr. Sapling, and his nephew, are grossly extravagant. Although the latter is destitute of all knowledge of the world, in the prison scene, he enquires with the sagacity of a learned professor of the law, into the nature of the evidence against his friend, St. Orme: and in the same interview, when his generous feelings are powerfully affected by the awful situation of the hopeless captive, a message from his mistress dissipates the benignity of his heart, and converts all the pathos of the scene into buffoonery.

We have occasionally seen exhibited on the boards humble Spaniards, modest Frenchmen, polished Tartars, and generous Israelites; but if it be the business of the poet to represent nature in the garb she is accustomed to wear, those who contradict the ordinary evidence of our senses by such masquerading, neglect that office. Postpone is a lawyer who, at all times, avowedly prefers the gaieties of convivial life to the occupations of legal duty; who possesses too much modesty to look his witness in the beard, and too much honesty to secure the emoluments of his profession!

Aristotle has (by way of ridicule) defined comedy to be an imitation of the lowest class of persons. We will not say that Mr. Reynolds selects the lowest characters; but we may affirm, that he generally renders those he introduces contemptible by vulgar wit, and inelegant dialogue. Dennis and Dacier were both of opinion, that comedy allows of nothing grave or serious, unless it be turned into ridicule. With this opinion Mr. Reynolds seems perfectly to coincide; for, in the concluding scene, where are introduced the restored wife, the acquitted prisoner, and the repentant uncle: all our serious impressions are not only disappointed, but insulted, by the intrusion of the boisterous termagant, whose reconciliation with her *eavo sposo* destroys the effect of the catastrophe by rendering it ridiculous. Of the four parts of which dramatic composition consists, in the present piece, the protasis is the least objectionable, and we confess that we were so much gratified by the commencement, that it was with difficulty we could apply to the sequel some of the rigid maxims of criticism. We acknowledge ourselves to have been frequently pleased with the spirit of the dialogue, but we object to the dramatis personæ. Who can endure the candour of Demea, and the hospitality of Gnatho? This comedy does not coincide with the definition of Cicero, who describes the drama as the imitation of life, the mirror of custom, and the image of truth; and no man was better acquainted with the means of representing the manners and passions, than this illustrious Roman.

RETROSPECT OF POLITICS.

RUSSIA.

IN this country there does not exist the same avidity to seize on public stations which prevails in some other political states It has become a notorious grievance, that the nobles and citizens have not deigned to interfere in the election of civil and judicial officers, and that in consequence the internal policy and the administration of public justice has been assigned to persons unfit to discharge these important functions. To prevent the continuance of this national dishonour, the Emperor has exercised his paternal authority, and has issued an imperial ukase to animate the higher orders of society with that patriotic spirit which will dispose them to discharge actively and faithfully their public duties.

The change of administration has produced no alteration in the foreign councils of the state; precisely the same irrefragable union appears to subsist between the Consular, Prussian, and Czarine cabinets.

GERMANY.

Every succeeding month affords a new instance of the humiliation of the titular chief of the German empire. Rudolph of Hapsburgh, the founder of the house of Austria, was raised to the imperial authority, because his territories and influence were so contemptible as to excite no jealousy in his co-estates, whose princes were disposed to protect the forms of a constitution, the energies of which they had destroyed. The same policy is pursuing under the auspices of the courts of Paris, Petersburg, and Berlin, and to it Francis has been reluctantly constrained to submit: in the mean time the visit of the Arch Duke Constantine of Russia to the capital of Germany, is some indication of the friendly dispositions of Alexander. However we may lament the declining influence of the Austrian Emperor, we see with pleasure that the important subject of the indemnities, has not revived the flames of war in Europe.

The disturbances in the country of the Grisons have become of serious magnitude; persons in diplomatic situations have assisted the cause of the insurgents, and by their influence have impeded the return of subordination.

A commission is appointed for the express purpose of putting in a train of adjustment the enormous debts incurred during the late war, in order that the department of finance may not be obstructed by the examination of the pretensions of these numerous claims.

The retrograde movement of Austria in science is, perhaps, less evidently shewn by her external acts, than by her interior regulations. It seems that either literature is confined to the monkish establishments, or that the refractory spirit of the secular orders renders them unfit for some of the most weighty functions connected with the education of youth. The chair of philosophy in all the universities of the Hungarian states, is ordered to be occupied alone in future by ecclesiastics.

HELVETIA.

The formidable appearance of the French force, and the decisive language employed by that government, occasioned the precipitate dissolution of the civil and military authorities of the Cantons. The insurgents being completely disappointed in their hopes of the ostensible interference of England and Austria, have resigned themselves to their fate, and the hardy inhabitants of these mountains, whose independence has so long been secured by their native rocks, and native courage, have been compelled to send deputies to Paris to receive the mandates of the Consular Sovereign.

ITALY.

The duchy of Parma abounding in cattle, corn, wine, and oil, and celebrated

lebrated for the longevity of its inhabitants, has sunk within the vortex of French power, and is now occupied by the troops of that nation.

An armed flotilla which has sailed from Genoa, is appointed to protect the Ligurian trade against the hostilities of the savages on the southern shores of the Mediterranean. The Doge, who was nominated by Bonaparte, has given an early proof of his gratitude to his patron. Under the sanction of the Senate, statues are to be erected to Columbus, and Napoleone: to the first, as the discoverer of America, to the last, as the restorer of Europe.

TURKEY.

Belgrade, which has so long been the apple of discord between the court of the Divan and the insurgent chief Paswan Oglou, remains still the source of contention. That haughty vassal of the Porte has demanded that the expatriated inhabitants of this provincial capital should be restored to their city, and has signified, that, if the requisition be not complied with, he will support it by open hostility.

Troubles have arisen in Bulgaria and Viddin; Sophia, Nicopoli and Silistria, are likely to exhibit the scene of a new war.

The grand Vizier has returned from Egypt, and after having been guilty of the most extravagant violations of public right in the province of the Nile, he is directing his attention to protect public right, by regulating the interior police of the capital of the empire.

If this contradiction in the discharge of the official functions be a subject of regret, it is by no means a matter of surprize: it is common equally to the best and to the worst governments. While the patriots of the imperial councils are the sacred guardians of liberty in the *seat of empire*, the grossest infringement of the natural and unalienable rights of man in the *remote provinces*, are exercised without remorse; as if the honour and dignity of the one depended on the disgrace and humiliation of the other.

FRANCE.

The first instance which occurred posterior to the crusades, when the nations of Europe experienced a community of interest, was in the league of Cambray. At that time the second Julius occupied the Papal chair, and his object was to humble the Republic of Venice. The last instance was the alliance which was terminated by the treaty of Amiens, the design of which was to humble the Republic of France. In both cases it was the policy of these Republics to divide their enemies, and in their endeavours they were equally successful. Since the former treaty nearly three centuries have elapsed, and through the whole of this protracted period, during the reign of more than thirty Pontiffs, it has been the avowed maxim of the courts of the western governments, to maintain that equipoize which was established among them in the days of Maximilian. The colossal power of France, since the dissolution of the late alliance has destroyed that happy equilibrium, and no question is now considered of any comparative importance in the affairs of Europe, which does not affect the oscillation of this great political balance. It is from this consideration that ministers have interposed with so much spirit to secure the independence of Malta, and with the same view, the awful authority of Britain has been employed to protect the libetty of the Helvetic government. In the former case, it seems the interference has not been useless, in the latter, it appears to have been wholly ineffectual. These are the only general subjects which have lately agitated the cabinets of the powers of the first order: it is true, a sterile rock is guaranteed to the celebates of St. John, but France is daily extending her empire from the shores of the Adriatic to the German ocean. The cession of Parma to the French Republic, according to the terms of the convention with Spain in the commencement of 1802, would sufficiently explain the early views of aggrandizement in that government, if any doubt could yet remain after the appointment of,

the Consul to the supremacy of the Alps, the seizure of Helvetia by her military forces, and the absolute controul exercised over the Batavian states. Whether peace under such circumstances be desirable, and whether the horrors of war would not rather accelerate than prevent these alarming consequences, are enquiries that deserve the serious and patient investigation of the British patriot: France has already exceeded the limits of ancient Gaul, and it is in vain to extenuate the grievance; the authority of the first Consul is as indisputable in Holland, Switzerland, and Liguria, as in the Italian or French republic, of which he is the acknowledged Augustus.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The treaty between Paris and Constantinople for the admission of the French into the Black Sea, has not escaped the vigilance of the British ministers. The ambassador at the Sublime Porte is now engaged in negociations to procure the admission of the English merchant to the extensive shores of the Euxine.

The public have been alarmed by a report of seditious or treasonable practices in an obscure situation in the parish of Lambeth, and previously to the meeting of parliament the privy council was actively engaged in examining the circumstances of the affair. We hope, that if any evidence should arise to justify the arraignment of the parties at the bar of their country they will be brought to trial as soon as possible, that the innocent may not be subjected to the miseries of a dungeon, and that the guilty may, without delay, receive the punishment their crimes demand.

We consider the *act of Habeas Corpus*, and the *Trial by Jury*, to be the most valuable rights that remain to the English people: we hope, therefore, that in a time of profound peace, administration will find no pretence from the misconduct of a few disaffected individuals for suspending the former; for, whenever we discern that this destructive expedient is resorted to, on frivolous grounds, we shall begin to apprehend the abrogation of the latter.

The new parliament has commenced its important duties, and a speech from the throne, indicating the pacific intentions of his Majesty in the present situation of national concerns, has alleviated the fears of a large proportion of the friends of humanity, who consider war as the greatest public evil. Whatever may be the successful career of France in her ambitious projects, as long as the British navy shall be triumphant on the ocean, the independence, commerce, opulence, and dignity of these Isands, can receive no fatal wound from the attempts of foreign hostility.

LITERARY, PHILOSOPHICAL, AND MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

EXOTIC CURIOSITIES.

Messrs. Cripps and Clarke, of Jesus College, Cambridge, are at length safely returned to this country. The collection formed by these gentlemen is contained in 183 cases, and is perhaps the largest ever brought to England, illustrating the natural and moral history of the various people they visited from the 69th degree of north latitude to the territories of Circassia and the shores of the Nile. The botanic part contains the herbal of the celebrated Pallas, enriched by the contributions of Linnæus and his numerous literary friends. Among the minerals are several new substances, and the rarest productions of the Siberian mines. Among the antiquities are various inscriptions and bass reliefs, relative to observations made in the plain of Troy, and which were announced by M. Chevalier in the last edition of his work. The medals contain several coins of Greece and of kings of Parthia, hitherto unknown. The manuscripts are in Hebrew, Coptic, Arabic, Abyssinian, Persian, Turkish, and the languages of Thibetian Tartary; and

and in the Greek and Latin languages are several manuscripts of the classics, of the gospels, and the writings of the earliest fathers of the church. In addition to these the collection contains Greek vases, gems and sculpture; and many remarkable Egyptian monuments, from the ruins of the city of Sais, discovered by those travellers in the Delta, after the evacuation of Egypt by the French. Also numerous original drawings, maps, charts, plans, models, and the seed of many rare and useful plants; the habits, utensils, idols, of the inhabitants of the Aluntian islands, brought by Billings to Russia, after his expedition to the countries lying between Kamtschatka and the north west coast of America; with many geographical observations, the publication of which has been so long withheld by order of the Russian government.

AEROSTATION.

Aerostation, from which the French have derived some advantage in their military operations, is in that republic not a mere matter of idle gaze and temporary curiosity; it has attracted the attention of the scientific bodies, and M. Henin has published an essay on the means of piloting an aerial vessel.

PARLIAMENTARY REGISTER.

HOUSE OF LORDS, NOVEMBER 23.

BETWEEN two and three o'clock in the afternoon, his Majesty came in state to the House of Peers, and having taken his seat upon the Throne, being attired in the Royal Robes, and attended by the Officers of State, Sir Francis Molyneaux, Usher of the Black Rod, was ordered to go to the House of Commons, and require their attendance; which was instantly complied with, a great number of them accompanying their Speaker to the Bar of this House, when his Majesty was pleased to address the two Houses of Parliament in the following speech:

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"It is highly gratifying to me to resort to your advice and assistance, after the opportunity which has been recently afforded of collecting the sense of my people.

"The internal prosperity of the country has realised our most sanguine hopes. We have experienced the bounty of divine Providence in the produce of an abundant harvest; the state of the manufactures, commerce, and revenue of my United Kingdom is flourishing beyond example; and the loyalty and attachment which are manifested to my person and government afford the strongest indications of the just sense that is entertained of the numerous blessings enjoyed under the protection of our happy Constitution.

"In my intercourse with foreign powers I have been actuated by a sincere disposition for the maintenance of peace. It is nevertheless impossible for me to lose sight of that established and wise system of policy by which the interests of other states are connected with our own; and I cannot therefore be indifferent to any material change in their relative condition and strength. My conduct will be invariably regulated by a due consideration of the actual situation of Europe, and by a watchful solicitude for the permanent welfare of my people. You will, I am persuaded, agree with me in thinking that it is incumbent upon us to adopt those means of security which are best calculated to afford the prospect of preserving to my subjects the blessings of Peace.

"*Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

"I have ordered the estimates for the ensuing year to be laid before you; and rely on your zeal and liberality in providing for the various branches of the

the public service, which it is a great satisfaction to me to think, may be fully accomplished without any considerable addition to the burthens of my people.

" *My Lords and Gentlemen,*

" I contemplate, with the utmost satisfaction, the great and increasing benefits produced by that important measure which has united the interests and consolidated the resources of Great Britain and Ireland. The improvement and extension of these advantages will be objects of your unremitting care and attention. The trade and commerce of my subjects, so essential to the support of public credit, and of our maritime strength, will, I am persuaded, receive from you every possible encouragement: and you will readily lend your assistance in affording to mercantile transactions, in every part of my United Kingdom, all the facility and accommodation that may be consistent with the security of the public revenue.

" To uphold the honour of the country, to encourage its industry, to improve its resources, and to maintain the true principles of the Constitution in Church and State, are the great and leading duties which you are called upon to discharge. In the performance of them, you may be assured of my uniform and cordial support; it being my earnest wish to cultivate a perfect harmony and confidence between me and my Parliament, and to promote to the utmost the welfare of my faithful subjects, whose interests and happiness I shall ever consider as inseparable from my own."

Lord Arden rose to move the address, which was as usual little more than an echo of the speech.

Lord Nelson, who seconded the address, was followed by the Marquis of Abercorn, Lord Caslisle and the Duke of Norfolk.

Lord Grenville next rose, and delivered a violent philippic against the present administration, whose imbecility unfitted them for the duties of their station, and who had patiently submitted to the progressive aggrandizement of the natural enemies of this country. He was followed on the other side by Lords Pelham and Hobart, and after a few words from Lord Carysfort, the question was put, and the address was agreed to.—Their Lordships retired to draw up the address in a committee, which being presented to the House, the Lords with the white staves were ordered to wait upon his Majesty, to know when he would be pleased to receive the same.

NOVEMBER 24.

Lord Viscount Nelson and a few other Peers attended.

At about half after two, the Lord Chancellor and the Peers present, having previously adjourned till to-morrow, proceeded in state to St. James's, with the address of the House to his Majesty.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, NOVEMBER 23.

The Speaker having taken the Chair, the Usher of the Black Rod appeared at the Bar of the House, at half past two o'clock, and summoned the attendance of this House in the House of Peers, to hear his Majesty's speech. The Speaker accordingly, attended by the members present, went to the upper House.

The Speaker then informed the House, that they had attended, in obedience to summons, in the House of Peers, where his Majesty had been graciously pleased to deliver a speech from the Throne, and of which, to prevent mistakes, he had obtained a copy. The speech was then read, (for which see the House of Lords.)

Mr. Trench rose and moved the address, which Mr. Curzon seconded, commenting on the flourishing state and internal resources of the empire: He was followed by Messrs. Cartwright, Pitches, and Sir John Wrottesley, when

Mr.

Mr. Fox rose, and after commenting on the preceding speakers, he said, "Those who condemned both the preliminaries and the definitive treaty, would argue now in the same manner, and condemn the pacific tone of the address; but those who in the last session of the last Parliament had voted for peace, would surely not now come forward to say that they had made a peace only for the purpose of re-kindling the war. They would adhere to the peace, even though some of its terms were found to be disadvantageous in a certain degree."

"But it was said that France was the rival of this country. It certainly was so: but did it follow that this "rivality" should for ever border on hostility? It was an idle notion that France for many years would be able to cope with our navy? Where was then the rivalship? The object of France was to cope with us in commerce and in manufactures. In this pursuit we may allow her fair play. We were too far before her to be overtaken in this race; and if she had ever gone before us, we were sure, from our resources, that she would be easily overtaken. Why should we decline a contest with her in a field where we were sure of victory? This was our fairest hope and our best ground of proceeding. The prospect could be marred only by our pursuing a different and more violent course. In the latter case, what had we to expect from a war of German auxiliaries, subsidized by English money? Of such a proceeding he was warranted by experience to say, that it would be *spe lætum, eventu tristo*—promising perhaps in the opening, but disastrous in the result."

He was succeeded by Mr. Canning, Lord Hawkesbury, and Mr. Windham.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer began by noticing the terms used by the Right Hon. Gentleman opposite to him who spoke last, when in his speech he adverted to the present situation of the country, and would have the house believe "it was rapidly rolling on to ruin and destruction." He could not patiently sit and hear such sentiments uttered, without making such a reply as, he trusted, would convince the House the terms were as ill applied as the ideas whereon they were founded were groundless. On the contrary, he was proud to say, that at no period of our history had despondency so little to fear, or hope so much to expect; we stood pre-eminently high in the scale of nations, and defied, as he trusted we should continue to defy, all competitors. As to the part he had taken relative to the peace, he was inclined to believe that mankind would acquit him of intending otherwise than well to his country; and he could assure the House, that if he were to take a retrospect of his past life, and fix on that period of it which could afford him most gratification, that which furnished him with the opportunity of making the Peace, he should always consider the most fortunate part of it.

He was not ignorant, more than other men, of the aggrandizements of France, or of its encreasing power; but it must be something more than the arguments which he heard this night that should induce him to think that war would now tend to reduce them. France, from the very earliest periods of its history, was earnestly looking to aggrandizement.—Yet much as he abhorred war, he desired it might be as well known as understood, that sooner than the nation should loose an atom of her honour, he would himself resort to the expedient stated by by the Right Hon. Gentleman, and "pawn his last shirt."

He finished a very energetic speech, with assuring the House that he would abide the result of his own conduct, and desired only to be judged by it.

He was followed by Mr. T. Grenville, Lord Castlereagh, Sir H. St. John Mildmay, and Mr. Whitbread.

NOVEMBER 24.

The Speaker took the chair at half past three o'clock, and some members were sworn.

Mr. Cragge moved the usual orders relative to petitions against undue elections.

Petitions were presented against the election of the members for the following places, and the times for their being taken into consideration appointed;

Borough of Great Grimsby to be considered 9th December.
Borough of Penryn, 20th January.
Borough of Stranraer, 26th January.
Nottingham, 14th December.
Borough of Barnstaple, 16th December.
Borough of Chippenham, two petitions, 27th January.
Coventry, 20th December.

Mr. Trench brought up the report from the committee appointed to receive the address, which was read the first time. On the question for the second reading, the following members conducted the debate: Mr. Wilberforce, Sir Francis Burdet, Mr. Dillon, Mr. Johnstone, Lord Temple, Gen. Maitland, the Secretary at War, Mr. Fox, Mr. Archdale, Mr. Windham, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir James Pulteney, Lord Morpeth, Lord Hawksbury, Mr. Canning, &c.

The question being called for, the report of the address was agreed to, and such members of the House as are Privy Counsellors, were ordered to attend to carry it up to the throne.

At half past twelve o'clock, the House adjourned.

Catalogue of New English Publications.

Biography.

MEMOIRS of the Lives of Illustrious and Celebrated Women, who have flourished in all countries, from the earliest period to the present time. In 6 vols. 12mo. 1l. 11s. 6d. in boards. Phillips.

Drama.

A Tale of Mystery. A Melodrame. By Thomas Holcroft, now performing at the Theatre Royal, Covent Garden. 2s. Phillips.

The Merchant of Guadaloupe; a Play in three Acts; from the French of Mercier. By John Wallace, Esq. 1s. 6d. Carpenter.

Education.

A Dialogue between a Lady and her Pupils, describing a Journey through England and Wales, in which a detail of the different arts and manufactures of each city and town is accurately given. Interspersed with observations and descriptions in natural history. Designed for young ladies and schools. By Mrs. Brook, 12mo. 3s. 6d. bound. Symonds.

Moral Education; or, The one Thing Needful, briefly recommended in four letters. By Thomas Simpson, 2s. Robinson.

History.

Remarks on the French General Reynier's Narrative of the Campaign in Egypt. By an Officer employed in that country, 2s. Cadell and Davies.

The History of English Baronets, and such Baronets of Scotland, as are of English families, with elegant engravings of their armorial bearings. By the Rev. William Betham, vol. 2. Lloyd.

A Journal of the Forces which sailed from the Downs in April, 1800, on a Secret Expedition, under the command of Lieut. Gen. Pigott, till their arrival in Minorca, and continued through all the subsequent transactions of the army under the command of the Right Hon. General Sir Ralph Abercromby, K. B. in the Mediterranean and Egypt, and the latter operations

operations under the command of Lieut. Gen. Lord Hutchinson, K. B. to the surrender of Alexandria, with a particular account of Malta, during the time it was subject to the British government. By Æneas Anderson, Lieut. 40th regiment. Illustrated by engravings, 2l. 2s. Debrett.

History of the British Expedition to Egypt; to which is subjoined, a sketch of the present state of that country and its means of defence. Illustrated with maps, and a portrait of Sir Ralph Abercromby. By Robert Thomas Wilson, Lieut. Colonel of cavalry, in his Britannic Majesty's service, and Knight of the Imperial Military Order of Maria Theresa, 4to. Egerton.

Law.

Reports of Cases argued and determined in the High Court of Chancery. By Francis Vesey, jun. Esq. vol. 6. part 3. beginning with Michaelmas Term, 1801, and ending with Hilary Term, 1802, 12s. Brooke and Rider.

A Digested Index to the Chancery Reports, containing the points of equity determined in the High Court of Chancery, from the year 1689, to 1801. To which is added, a table of the names of cases. By William Woodfall, Esq. royal 8vo. 16s. boards. Butterworth.

A Summary Treatise on Pleadings, viz.—of pleading in general, and bringing the defendant into court—of the declaration—of pleas of replications—of rejoinders—of profert. In 8vo. 4s. 6d. boards. Clarke.

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Notes, Opinions, and Judgments, delivered in different courts, by the late Lord Chief Justice Wilmot, 4to. 1l. 1s. boards. Cadell and Davies.

Term Reports, by C. Durnford, and E. H. East, vol. 6, 7 and 8, royal 8vo. price 19s. each volume. Butterworth.

Trial of William Codling, William Mac Farlane, George Easterby, and John Read, for sinking the brig Adventure, off Brighton, containing a circumstantial disclosure of the facts relative to that extraordinary affair, 6d. Thurgood.

Maps, Plans, &c.

1. A Map of France, with all its aggrandizements in Germany and Italy, including the Republics of Switzerland and Liguria, from state documents and astronomical observations, on elephant paper, price, full coloured, 5s. 6d. or 16s. including the following maps. 2. Europe, with its newest divisions. 3. Asia, including New Holland, from the latest discoveries. 4. Africa, compiled from all the modern travellers, with an elegant title page, including a suitable vignette, by Bartolozzi. The whole making the first number of a general atlas of the world, divided into quarters, empires, kingdoms, states, republics, &c. from the best and latest topographical, astronomical and political authorities. Each map may be had separate. No. II. is in great forwardness. Wilkinson.

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Medicine.

The Physician's Portable Library, or Compendium of the Modern Practice of Physic, in which the causes, symptoms, and treatment, of all the

diseases incident to the human body are clearly and fully delivered, together with the virtues, doses and proper exhibition of all the medicinal simples and compositions directed in the last London and Edinburgh Pharmacopœias. To which are added, tables of the new names adopted by each College, and their reference to those formerly in use. By Brabazon Smith, M. D. 5s. boards. Matthews.

The English Olive Tree, or a Treatise on Oils and the Air Bath, with miscellaneous remarks on the preventative and cure of various diseases, gout, rheumatism, diabetes, &c. By the Rev. William Trinder, M. D. 8vo. 5s. sewed. Dwyer.

Observations on the acute disease of Egypt, called the Opthalmia.—By F. B. Spilsbury, late surgeon to the hospital at Barute, for the reception of the wounded at the seige of Acre, 2s. Barker.

Miscellaneous.

Variety, a Collection of original Poems, by a Lady, 12mo. 4s. 6d. bds. Wallis.

The Annual Register, or a View of the History of Politics and Literature for the year 1801. 10s. 6d. boards. Otridge, &c.

Transactions of the Royal Society Edinburgh. Vol. V. part 2. 7s. sewed. Cadell and Davies.

An Essay on the preservation of shipwrecked Mariners, containing rules not only for preventing shipwreck, but also for rescuing distressed vessels in that perilous situation, shewing the peculiar excellence of the Northumberland Life Boats, and the necessity of stationing them on the different coasts. By A. Fothergill, M. D. F. R. S. 2s. 6d. Johnson.

Peacock's Complete Pocket Journal and Annual Vade Mecum for 1803, comprising (besides 52 double pages ruled for memorandums, and a cash account) a list of the Imperial Parliament, denoting the new returns, double ditto, returns for new places, and the number of parliaments each member has attended—a variety of indispensable annual information on the moons, festivals, law terms, eclipses, taxes, funds, bankers, interest tables, acts, &c. &c. 2s. neatly bound in red. Richardsons.

Guineas, an unnecessary and expensive incumbrance on commerce, or the impolicy of repealing the bank restriction bill considered, 8vo. 3s. Nicol.

Tables for the renewing and purchasing of leases, both for terms of years certain and for lives; together with rules for determining the value of the reversion of other estates after any such leases, and for the solution of other useful problems; illustrated by a great variety of examples, and explained in a clear and simple manner. To which is added an appendix containing besides the demonstrations, some remarks on the method adopted by Dr. Price, and Mr. Morgan, for finding the value of annuities payable half-yearly and quarterly. By Francis Baily, of the Stock Exchange. Richardson.

Mineralogy.

A New System of Mineralogy in the form of a Catalogue, after the manner of Baron Born's systematic catalogue, of the collection of fossils of M. Elenore de Raab. By William Babington, M. D. assistant physician and lecturer in chemistry at Guy's Hospital. In 4to. 15s. boards. W. Phillips.

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Theodosius de Zulvin the Monk of Madrid, a Spanish tale, delineating various traits of the human mind. By George Moore. In 4 vols. 12mo. 14s. sewed. Robinsons.

Edgar Huntley, or Memoirs of a Sleep Walker, a novel. By C. B. Brown. In 3 vols. 12mo. 10s. 6d. sewed. Lane and Newman.

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Astonishment, a Romance of a Century ago. By Francis Latham, Esq. Author

Author of Men and Manners. In 2 vols. 12mo. 9s. boards. Longman and Rees.

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Brief Memoirs of the Right Hon. Henry Addington's administration through the first fifteen months from its commencement, 6s. Cadell and Davies.

A vindication of the political conduct of the Right Hon. W. Wyndham, addressed to his opponents at the late election for the City of Norwich, 2s. 6d. Cobbett and Morgan.

The case of Switzerland briefly stated by an eye witness, 1s. Debrett.

Theology.

Sermons on various subjects, preached at the Octagon Chapel, Bath. By the Rev. J. Gardiner, D. D. rector of Brailsford and vicar of Shirley, in the county of Derby, 8vo. 8s. boards. Hatchard.

A Sermon preached in Lambeth Chapel, on Sunday the 27th June 1802, at the Consecration of the Right Rev. George Isaac Huntingford, D. D. Lord Bishop of Gloucester. By the Rev. William Howley, M. A. Fellow of Winchester College, 1s. 6d. Hatchard.

The Christian Guide, or an attempt to explain in a series of connected discourses, the leading articles of christianity designed principally for the use of families and young persons. By Charles Plumptre, M. A. rector of Long Newton Durham, 8vo. 7s. boards. Rivingtons.

The second volume of a critical and practical elucidation of the book of common prayer, administration of the sacraments and other rites and ceremonies of the Church of England and Scotland. By John Shepherd, M.A. minister of Pattiswick Essex. In 8vo. 8s. boards. Rivingtons.

A Sermon on the Superintendence of Providence, discernible in the calamitous events of the late war. Preached at the Chapel of the British factory St. Petersburg, on 15th July 1802, on occasion of the peace. By the the Rev. J. K. Pitt, A. M. domestic chaplain to the Right Hon. Lord Whitworth, 1s. Cadell and Davies.

A faithful enquiry after the ancient and original doctrine of the Trinity, taught by Christ and his Apostles. In two parts. By the late Isaac Watts, D. D. 1s. 6d. Johnson.

Christian Benevolence enforced in a Sermon, preached in the parish church of St. Martin Leicester, on Sunday October 3d, 1802. By Edward Thomas Vaughan, 1s. Rivingtons.

Topography.

A Description of the Watering Places on the south east coast of Devon, from the river Exe, to the Dart, inclusive, comprehending Dawlish, Teignmouth, Shaldon and Torquay, with a sketch of their local history, and a tour to, and concise account of noblemen's and gentlemen's seats and objects in the vicinage of each; worthy the attention of the antiquary and admirer of picturesque and romantic scenery. Embellished with four etchings. By W. Hyett, 3s. 6d. sewed. Cadell and Davies.

Journal of a Party of Pleasure to Paris, in the month of August, 1802, with 18 views from nature in aquatinta, illustrative of the scenery on the road to Paris and its vicinity, by which any person intending to take such a journey, may form an accurate idea of the expence he would incur, and the pleasure he would probably receive. Price, 10s. 6d. boards. Cadell and Davies.

Travels.

Travels in Spain, in 1797, and 1798. By Frederic Augustus Fischer, with an appendix on the method of travelling in that country. Translated from the German, 8vo. 7s. boards, Longman and Rees.

New Projects, Public Works, and Events.

MONUMENT OF CAPTAIN BURGES.

The monument dedicated to the memory of Captain Richard Rundle Burges, who so nobly lost his life in the service of his country, is opened for public inspection in the cathedral of St. Paul.

The figure of Captain Burges, covered in part with a Roman vestment, but seen in all its manly proportions, is admirably formed, and placed in a characteristic attitude. He is receiving a sword from *Victory*, who is supposed to be just alighting to reward a favourite hero. This figure is light, elegant, and interesting. Around the sarcophagus are the symbols of *Captivity* and *Defeat*; the former bending in submission; the latter retiring with shame. The allegory is well conceived, and clearly expressed. The figures are grouped with taste, and the expression is striking. All the trophies and decorations are appropriate, and finished in a very beautiful style.

Mr. Banks was the artist selected by Government on this occasion, and the choice is fully justified by the merits of the composition.

The following is the inscription placed on this monument:

Sacred to the memory
Of RICHARD RUNDLE BURGES, Esquire,
Commander of his Majesty's ship the Ardent,
Who fell in the 43d year of his age,
While bravely supporting the honour of the
British flag,
In a daring and successful attempt to break the enemy's line
Near Camperdowne,
On the 11th of October, 1797.
His skill, coolness, and intrepidity, eminently contributed
to a victory,
Equally advantageous and glorious to his country.
That grateful country,
By the unanimous act of her legislature,
Enrolls his name
High in the list of those heroes
Who, under the blessing of Providence,
Have established and maintained her naval superiority,
And her exalted rank among nations.

MANUFACTURES AND AGRICULTURE,—WEST INDIES.

Lord Seaforth has circulated throughout the Caribbee Islands the seeds of the palm, which produces the fibres from which the cordage and cables, called in the East Indies *gomotoo*, are manufactured, which are esteemed the best in the world, for the strength is equal to the best cordage in use, and the elasticity of a cable of this kind is stated by Sir Joseph Banks beyond credibility; it has likewise the power of resisting putrefaction for many years, though constantly wet with either salt or fresh water. The tree also produces the best palm wine that is known in the East. Lord Seaforth is likewise endeavouring to introduce the culture of a species of *canarium*, which yields an oil similar to the best olive oil.

IMPROVEMENT OF NEWHAVEN HARBOUR.

A meeting of the Commissioners of Newhaven harbour was lately held at the White Hart, Lewes, at which Lord Pelham presided. Lord Sheffield, Sir H. Blackman and a great number of the Commissioners attended. Lord Pelham acquainted the meeting, that having communicated his idea of the want of a harbour between Portsmouth and the Downs to Lord Spencer, Admiral

Admiral Macbride, and other nautical gentlemen, and pointed out Newhaven as a proper place, Captain Sproule, of the sea fencibles, had been appointed, after the loss of the Brazen, to make a report, which report, with the expressed acquiescence of Admiral Cromwell, his Lordship presented to the meeting. Lord Sheffield observed, that a person was then in the house who, from experimental knowledge acquired in various parts of the globe, thought that the extending of the west pier of the harbour to six fathom water, and erecting a new groin was practicable, at an expence of about 20,000l. This would make a safe and easy harbour for ships of 300 tons and upwards.

A resolution was then put and carried, stating the want of a harbour, as well as its beneficial consequences to the trade of Newhaven and Lewes; that a memorial should be presented to that effect to the Lords of the Admiralty, requesting their approbation and assistance, the funds arising from the tolls of the harbour being inadequate to the undertaking.

EXHIBITION OF BRITISH PAINTINGS.

A new exhibition, for the encouragement of the British school of painting, was lately opened for the public inspection. The object of this institution is, to afford an opportunity for artists to display such of their productions as they intend for sale, and to contribute towards the support of themselves and their families, in case of sickness and death. This institution evidently deserves public patronage, and, from the united contributions of some of our best artists, it is very likely to obtain it. The place in which these productions are exhibited is the room in Berner's-street, that was lately allotted to M. Desenfans' fine collection. It is the object of this plan to afford an almost constant variety, as the works of the several artists are to remain but a short time, and then to give place to others from the same hands. No copies or works of old masters are to be admitted, excepting those of this country.

Among the productions now on view, are some by Sir Joshua Reynolds, Wilson, West, Opie, Bourgeois, Westall, the late Serres, Mrs. Serres, Tresham, Trumbull, the younger Serres, Freebairn, Laporte, Reinagle, Phillips, Rigaud, Ashford, Stothard, Moreland, W. Porter, Turner, Downman, Ibbetson, &c. &c. the whole constituting a very gratifying proof of the powers of British genius, well calculated to give eclat to the opening of a British school.

The presiding manager is, we understand, Mr. Serres, who addressed the company in a brief, well-written speech, explanatory of the objects and principles of the plan; in the course of which he paid some liberal tributes to the talents of his countrymen, and spoke in terms of respectful gratitude of the Prince of Wales, who is the patron of the institution. Messrs. West, Banks, Tresham, and many other able and well-known connoisseurs, besides a numerous company of elegant women, attended the opening of this new asylum of the arts.

STATE OF THE PRINCIPAL CANALS, &c. OF ENGLAND, WITH THE PRESENT VALUE OF SHARES.

The Kennet and Avon is proceeding with alertness, and great hopes are now formed of this undertaking. The new shares bear a premium.

The Worcester and Birmingham shares of 140l. had fallen to nothing. A plan for the completion of it is in agitation. The shares have risen to 40l.

The Chelmer, it is said, are scarcely worth 5l. a share.

The Stroudwater requires good management. The last dividend was 6l. per share; the price about 225l.

Of the Crinan the delays are still heavy; the shares sell at 28l.; originally 50l.

The

The Oxford is a rising concern; the dividend is 11l., and shares are at 275l.

The Grand Junction fluctuates as usual. The shares of 100l. have been as high as 210l. and as low as 275l.; they are now at 150l. Want of water is the present complaint. Its extension to the Thames will be productive of much discussion, but it must finally take place.

The London Canal, from the New Docks to the Paddington branch, will be changed to a rail road. The enormous expence of the former would swallow up all reasonable expectation.

On the West India Docks the premium is 38l.

In the Coventry, shares have fallen from 400l. to 350l. The competition between that and the Warwick has lessened the profits of both. The former being an old established concern will not suffer itself to be underworked by the latter: they will soon come to a better understanding. In the mean time the public is benefited by the low rates levied by both. The last dividend of the Coventry was 8l.

The Surry rail road does not yet bear a premium, but it will soon raise its head.

The Basingstoke canal is improving, but until it form a junction with some more profitable branch, it is not likely to succeed to any parties but the public.

The Shropshire ought to be more productive.

The Peak Forest bears a premium of 10l.

The Ashton a discount of 20l.

The Ellesmere the same. It is a tedious work, but will finally succeed.

The Monmouthshire does not yet rise as it was expected. The last dividend was 2l. 12s. 6d.

Marine Accidents.

THE Marlborough, Adams, from Salcomb to Sunderland, has been on Goodwin Sands, but got off with loss of anchors and cables, and put into Broad Stairs very leaky.

The Koophandel, Andrieson, from Rotterdam to Lisbon, has been on the Goodwin Sands, lost her anchors and cables, and since got into Ramsgate.

The Lady Juliana, Chapman, from Cork to London, is put into Ramsgate Harbour, leaky.

The Diligence, of Weymouth, Richards, (in Ballaft) is wrecked on Lowestoff Beach. Crew saved.

The Swift, Melville, from Barbadoes to London, is put into Cherbourg, in distress.

The Arethusa, Allard, from Curacoa to London, which put into Kingston, Jamaica, is condemned there.

The Faithful Sally, Burke, from Jamaica to Cork, has been with much difficulty carried into Charleston, after being on Shore on Memory Rock.

The William and Mary, Marwood, is reported to have put into Marstrand with damage.

The Sophia, of Newcastle, is on Shore on Dragoe.

The Henry, Daeg, of Newcastle, is reported to be lost in the Cattegat, on the Swedish Coast.

The Isabella, Thompson, from Dantzig to Whitby, is wrecked on Bornholm; crew saved, and it is expected the cargo and materials will also be saved.

The Leonard, Stewart, from Virginia to Liverpool, sailed in January last, and has not since been heard of.

The Mary and Betsey, Snell, from Tobago, is lost off St. Thomas's.

The Providence, Lewis, from Waterford to London, is brought into Margate Roads by the boatmen, with loss of anchors and cables.

The Peggy, Cornish, is arrived at Martinique; two days after his arrival, the captain and the whole of the crew died. She was taken possession of by the Governor, and with the cargo sold for the concerned.

The Aurora, Ansell, from Barbadoes to London, is put into Antigua, with damage to her masts.

The Swan Sloop, from Cork to Bristol, was at anchor off Milford, the the 24th inst. dismasted; the crew and passengers brought on shore by the Diligence Revenue Cutter.

The Sally and Polly, of Dysart, from Petersburg, is put into Eartholms to refit, having sprung a leak.

The Alpha, Fram, from Lisbon to Liverpool, is arrived at Pwlhelly, after being on shore, and throwing 36 bales of cotton overboard.

The Boreas, Pearson, and the Magnet, Robinson, from St Petersburg to London, have put into Revel, leaky, and with other damage.

The Halicia, Teissier, from Liverpool to Newfoundland, was totally lost 1st October near Ferryland.

The Tupper, Lander, from Quebec to Newfoundland, is lost in Mutton Bay; part of the cargo expected to be saved.

The Swift, Benson, from Liverpool to Hambro, returned to Liverpool with damage, having been on shore, and will be obliged to unload to repair.

The Swan, ——, from Cork to Bristol, was driven on shore the 26th October, at West Dale, near Milford, and wrecked.

The Vigilant, Coales, from Riga to Oporto, is on shore on the Goodwin Sands, and full of water.

The Helena, Stewart, from Clyde to Virginia, put back 27th ult. having sprung her main-mast.

The Gamble Norge, Paulson, from St. Croix to Copenhagen, was lost 30th September, near Fladstrand. A few casks of rum and madeira saved.

The King William, Dryadale, from Montserratt to London, is put into St. Thomas's, leaky.

The Jacob, Burnet, from Riga to Shiedam, is on the shore near Helvoet, and full of water. Crew saved.

The Elizabeth, Reintrock, from Liverpool to Stettin, is totally lost near Swinemunde.

The January, Hardknock, from Dantzic to Liverpool, is put into Eartholms, with four feet water in her hold.

The Comet, Larkins, from Bengal to London, has been on shore in Bengal river, and is put back to repair.

The Asphalon, Smith, from Memel to London, is put into Harwich, after being on shore, and throwing Part of her cargo overboard.

The Carr, ——, from Riga to Lisbon, got on the Goodwin Sands. 7th instant, but since got off and proceeded on her voyage.

The Haslewood, Freeman, from Hull to Dublin, is got into Ramsgate by the Deal boats, after being on the Goodwin Sands.

The Brothers, Blacklock, from Leith to Liverpool, was lost near Stromness, 15th Oct. Crew saved.

The Hillsborough, Sinclair, of Leith, from Dantzic, is on shore on Falsterbo; the Nelly, Holt, of Whitby, from Memel, is on shore on Sandhammer Reef, and it is feared both will be lost.

The Alexander, Duncan, of London, is on shore on Stedding point, near Elsinore, and will be lost. Part of the cargo and materials expected to be saved.

The Octavia Braugh, from the coast of Spain to London, is totally lost in the Mediterranean; crew saved.

The

The Nais, Forster, from Petersburg to London, is put into Ingolmills, near the Humber, with damage, after being on the Ower Sand.

The Norway, Nalwig, from Fredrickstadt to Poole, is put into Arundahl, with damage, after being three weeks at sea.

The Betsey, Staff, from London to Venice, is lost on the gulf of Tarento; crew saved.

The Brothers and Sisters, Edmondstone, from Hambro to Leith, is on shore off Eyemouth.

The Anna, Scott, from Bengal to London, has put into the isles of France, in distress.

The Themis, Douglas, bound to Grenada, in going down the river on Tuesday, got on shore near Woolwich, and is returned to unload and repair.

The Chapman, Schur, from the Baltic, is towed into the Humber, dismasted and nearly full of water, by the William and John, Charter, which vessel is also very leaky.

The Johannes, Husled, from Hambro to Coruna, is carried into Ramsgate by the boat men, after being on the Goodwin Sands.

The Augusta, Wood, from London to Antigua, has been on the Goodwin Sands; since got off, and proceeded on her voyage.

The Ewplus, Hutchinson, from Archangel to London, is wrecked off Yarmouth; part of the cargo saved.

The Alexander, (an American), M'Intosh, got on shore near the Hotwells, Bristol, on Saturday last, and it is feared will receive much damage.

The Catharine, (of New York), Saul, from Copenhagen, put into Londonderry the 24th instant, with damage.

The Expedition, Mearns, from Riga to Schiedam, is lost near Helvoetsluys; crew saved.

The Betsey, Scott, from Dantzic to Leith, was run down in the Cattegat 3d instant. The captain and part of the crew arrived at Elsinore.

The Tinker, Calvert, from Hambro to Hull, is lost in the North Sea.

The ——, F. Penzo, from Cyprus, with wine, cotton, and coffee, was lost 16th October near Venice. Crew saved.

The Pallas, Delday, from Petersburg to Naples, is wrecked near Copenhagen. Crew saved.

The Rose in June, Stroud, from Liverpool, was lost near Genoa 30th October. Crew and part of the cargo saved.

The Apollo, Tode, from Petersburg to Havre, is carried into Margate by a boats crew, having been on the sands.

The Diana, Rolfs, from Christiana to Havre, is got into Yarmouth, after being on the Cross Sands.

Captain Barron, of the William, arrived at Dundee from Christiansand, reports that the Mary, Henderson, of Dundee, and the Diana, of Aberdeen, are lost on the coast of Norway, and that several other vessels are on shore on that coast.

The Simon Cock, Watson, from London to Hambro, put into the Humber the 17th inst.

The Justitia, Zellahe, from Bergen to Trieste, is lost at Beerhaven, two of the crew drowned.

The Betsey, Scott, from Dantzic to Leith, stated to be run down in the Cattegat, has been found at sea by a foreign vessel, and towed below Elsinore Castle.

The Pallas, Delday, from Petersburg to Naples, which was on shore near Copenhagen Harbour, is got off and put into Copenhagen Harbour.

The Maister, Cowham, from Petersburg, is on shore near Carlsham, on the coast of Sweden, but expected to be got off.

List

List of Bankrupts from 22d October, to 22d November.

ANNESLEY, A. L. Chiswell street, merchant. (Griffith Temple).
Augarde, F. J. and F. J. Alaincant, Oxford street, hosiers and hatters. (Sherwood and Parrell, Canterbury square, Southwark.)
Bennett, W. Greenfield street, Mile-end, merchant. (Jackson Walbrook.)
Blunt. T. Godalming, money scrivener. (Tourle and Co. Gray's inn.)
Britt, William, Loddon, Norfolk, shop keeper. (Goodwin. Norwich.)
Cawthorn, Samuel, York, grocer. (Tate York.)
Champion, W. now or late of Worksop, Notts, brewer. (Wilson, Worksop.)
Chaplin, T. Hull, merchant. (Galland, Hull.)
Chapman, J. Yarmouth, linen draper. (Loxley, Cheapside.)
Clark, Daniel, Liverpool, master mariner. (Whiteley. Liverpool.)
Clark, M. Newport, Isle of Wight, perfumer. (Walker, Coleman street.)
Cockerell, M. Walpole, Suffolk, shop keeper. (Cufaude, Halesworth.)
Craick, J. Union co. Broad-street, insurance broker. (Rouse and Co. Fenchurch buildings.)
Dring, Wm. and D. Brighthelmstone, shop keepers. (Wild, Warwick sq.)
Dulhuntz, Mary and Ann Baker, Sackville street, milliners. (Saunders, Charlotte street, Rathbone place.)
Ercks, H. Glocester, sugar refiner. (Okey, Glocester.)
Etherington, David, York, merchant. (Skepper, York.)
Furtado, J. R. South street, Finsbury square, merchant. (Dobie and Thomas, Crane court.)
Gale, Curwen, Tower hill, merchant. (Willis, Warnford Court.)
Gill, William, late of Wakefield, ironmonger. (Robinson and Beaver, Wakefield.)
Gilman, Thomas, Norwich, linen draper. (Forster and Co. Norwich.)
Harrison, W. jun. Newport street, commission agent broker. (Parker and Co. Essex street, Strand.)
Haynes, M. late of Newington, Surry, haberdasher. (Field, Friday street.)
Hodgson, Luke, Cow lane, St. Sepulchre, London. (Brewer, Cow lane.)
Jones, D. Commerce row, Surry, baker. (Lucas, New Cavendish street.)
Jowett, James, Rhodes Green, York, coal miner. (Dawson, Wakefield.)
King, John, Portland pl. banker and merchant. (Paterson, Furnival's inn.)
Lake, W. Bishopsgate street, merchant. (Flashman, Ely pl.)
Lang, T. Liverpool, merchant. (Lee, Wakefield.)
Leach, J. Jewry st. wine and brandy merchant. (Lockett, Basinghall st.)
Levy, S. Tower hill, slopseller and salesman. (Howard, Jewry st.)
Miller, John, Abbey, Cumberland, grocer. (Saul, Carlisle.)
Nix, James, Yarmouth, Norfolk, breeches maker. (Patton, Cross-street, Hatton garden.)
Osbaldeston, A. Bruton street, worsted man. (Chippindall, Queen st.)
Peach, Robert, Wakefield, woolstapler. (Foljambe, Wakefield.)
Prosser, W. Backhill, Hatton garden, whitesmith. (Flashman, Ely pl.)
Salomonson, S. Newstreet, Bishopsgate street, merchant. (Willett and Annesley, Finsbury square.)
Sandez, C. Richmond buildings, Soho, watchmaker. (Collet and Co. Chancery lane.)
Schlotel, B. Mansion house street, merchant. (Pearce and Dixon, Pat. row.)
Seymour, H. Maidenhead, coal merchant, (Ward, Maidenhead.)
Smith, J. Wakefield, hatter. (Robinson and Beaver, Wakefield.)
Sutcliffe, J. late of York, chymist (Munby, York.)
Treppas, Wm. St. Martin's le Grand, bookseller, (Rhodes, Cook, and Handley.)

True, T. Stamford, draper and haberdasher (Redifer, Stamford.)
Twiss, R. Upper Titchfield str. paper manufac. (Moore, Wood-stock str.)
Vincent, J. Wapping wall, cheesemonger (Good, Temple.)
Welsborne, C. Evesham, Worcester, grocer, (Lavender, Evesham.)
Wheldale, Oxford str. linen-draper (Birkett, Bond court, Walbrook.)
Williams, F. and W. Pondered, Lit. Sutton str. Clerkenwell, tin plate workers, (Winter, and Co.)

Dividends.

ANDERSON, J. R. Throgmorton street, merchant, Dec. 4.
Assheton, T. N. Liverpool, merchant, Dec. 1.
Bacon, J. Sutton in Ashfield, Notts, cotton spinner, Nov. 26.
Benson, J. J. and Co. Lancaster, merchants, Dec. 7.
Berkeley, R. R. late of Worcester, money scrivener, Jan. 4.
Bolton, G. Witney, Oxfordshire, brandy merchant, Nov. 18.
Bond, W. and J. Wilson, jun. Kirkoswald, Cumberland, dealers, Dec. 3.
Bradley, J. Shawbanks, Derby, calico manufacturer, Nov. 17.
Bradley, A. Ashborne, & T. Marshall, of Birds grove, cott. spin. Nov. 17.
Brasbridge, J. Fleet street, silversmith, Dec. 14.
Bucknell, L. Kensington, haberdasher, Nov. 30.
Bunn, E. West Ham, Essex, baker, Nov. 30.
Bunting, J. and M. Cutler, Bedford str. Cov. gard. wool. drap. Nov. 30.
Burford, J. Holborn bridge, linen draper, Dec. 1.
Burley, J. late of Wakefield, grocer, Dec. 4.
Burnet, J. and J. Ferguson, Preston, Lancashire, linen drapers, Dec. 6.
Calvert, N. Lancaster, merchant, Nov. 25.
Carless, J. Bowlane, warehouseman, Dec. 14.
Chatterton, E. Rye, timber merchant, Nov. 23.
Clegg, J. and J. Prince, Watling street, warehousemen, Nov. 30.
Clegg, S. J. and J. Whitby, Liverpool, merchants, Nov. 30.
Cohen, J. Haydon square, chair manufacturer, Dec. 11.
Coleby, J. Hempstead, Norfolk, merchant, Nov. 16.
Collin, M. and T. Lewis, Hatton garden, navy agents, Nov. 30
Collins, M. Wincanton, Somerset, linen draper, Dec. 1.
Cooper, H. Sandwich, Kent, linen draper, Nov. 27.
Cowlishaw, T. Ashborn, Derby, currier, Dec. 6.
Coxon, Jos. Queen street, Cheapside, merchant, Dec. 4.
Cunningham, J. now or late of Yoxford, Suffolk, grocer, Dec. 11.
Dales, H. Leek, Stafford, grocer, Dec. 4.
Debrett, J. Piccadilly, bookseller, Dec. 4.
Donoldson, R. Liverpool, haberdasher, Nov. 23.
Draper, J. Sherrard street, cabinet-maker, Dec. 11.
Evans, J. Wapping, linen draper, Dec. 11.
Ewins, W. and W. James Birming. composition ornament mak. Nov. 30.
Firth, J. Sowerby, Halifax, corn factor, Dec. 1.
Froome, J. Bermondsey street, currier, Nov. 18.
Gouthit, W. now or late of Old Fish street, drysalter, Dec. 2.
Hanson, J. Atherstone, Warwick, wine and spirit merchant, Dec. 6.
Harrison, J. Sunderland, ship owner, Nov. 30.
Hayes, J. M. now or late of Ludlow, Salop, woollen-draper, Dec. 7.
Heslop, Marg. Manchester, hosier, Nov. 30.
Higgins, T. Throgmorton street, merchant, Dec. 14.
Hogsflesh, G. and S. Phipps, Gutter lane, ribbon manufacturers, Dec. 4.
Holland, T. Bedfordbury, woollen-draper, Dec. 14.

Holmes,

Holmes, E. and W. Hall, of Crosby square, merchants, Dec. 14.
Hornby, N. Newcastle upon Tyne, woollen draper, Dec. 15.
Huband, T. late of Bromsgrove, Worcester, money scrivener, Nov. 29.
Humphreys, E. Temple street, Bristol, victualler and skinner, Dec. 1.
Ibbett, J. Crown street, Finsbury square, shoemaker, Nov. 30.
Jameson, R. B. Droitwich, Worcester, miller, Nov. 20, Dec. 24.
Jones, Hannah, Dolgoch, Cardigan, maltster, Nov. 29.
Langford, V. S. Chester, upholsterer, Nov. 17.
Larard, F. Manchester, liquor merchant, Dec. 20.
Lawson, J. Montague street, chair maker, Nov. 16.
Long, W. Stonehouse, Devon, hatter, Nov. 23.
Loughnan, A. New court, Swithin's lane, merchant, Nov. 13.
Lowes, D. and J. H. Rigg, Hart str. Covent gard. brandy mer. Nov. 30.
Mac Gowran, F. Parsons street, Ratcliffe highway, grocer, Nov. 23.
Mesle, S. G. now or late of Finsbury place, merchant, Nov. 27.
Middleton, Pemberton, and Felton, Messrs. Liverpool, merch. Nov. 19.
Moore, N. Lancaster, merchant, Dec. 7.
Morton, S. Witney, Oxfordshire, blanket weaver, Nov. 18.
Mowrilyan, Sam. Deal, Kent, tailor, Nov. 24.
Myers, J. Sunderland, hardwareman, Nov. 15.
Neale, P. Thornhaugh street, Bedford square, mariner, Dec. 1.
Owen, R. and W. Mardle, late of Houndsditch, coppersmiths, Dec. 14.
Pemberton, E. & J. Houlding, Liverpool, merchants, Dec. 1.
Platt, G. Saddleworth, Yorkshire, clothier, Dec. 8.
Pringle, John, Wardour street, upholsterer, Nov. 20.
Ralph, T. and J. Gauntlett, Leadenhall street, merchants, Dec. 14.
Reader H. Leeds, mercer, Nov. 25.
Ricketts, J. Bristol, toymaker, Dec. 3.
Rideal, W. Wakefield, merchant, Dec. 4.
Ross, Henry, now or late of Liverpool, merchant, Nov. 29.
Russel, J. Moorfields, London, broker, Nov. 20.
Rutherford, T. Scotch yard, Bush lane, broker, Dec. 7.
Sanderson, J. and N. late of Blackrod, Lancaster, cotton manuf. Nov. 22.
Scott, James, Stratford, Essex, limeburner, Nov. 27.
Serres, J. S. Wimpole street, bookseller, Nov. 27.
Shaw, J. of Tongewith Haulgh, Lancaster, whitster, Nov. 22.
Simcock, G. Bolt and Tun yard, Fleet street, coach master, Nov. 27.
Smallbones, T. Buckingham street, St. Mary-le-bone, carpenter, Dec. 4.
Smalley, W. Blackburn, Lancaster, cotton manufacturer, Dec. 2.
Stewart, T. Dorset square, Cannon row, Westminster, broker, Nov. 23.
Stringer, J. Stockport, Chester, cotton spinner, Nov. 17.
Sweetland, D. Topsham, Devon, merchant, Dec. 4.
Thomas, Rees, Broad street, St. Giles, glass seller, Dec. 4.
Thomson, William, Preston, Lancashire, hawker, Dec. 6.
Tomlinson, Corney, Lancaster, merchant, Nov. 25.
Vallet, Victor, Halliwell, Lancashire, chemist, Dec. 3.
Varley, J. Wigan, Lancaster, grocer, Nov. 16.
Watson, R. Upton Magna, Salop, iron master, Dec. 6.
West, J. late of Blackburn, Lancaster, cotton spinner, Dec. 2.
Wetherell, T. Sunderland, brazier, Dec. 1.
Wilkins, James, Pagan hill, Gloucester, corn dealer, Nov. 18.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES.

BEDFORD.

At a meeting of the inhabitants of Bedford, it was resolved to petition parliament the enſuing ſeſſion for authority to pave and light the ſtreets of that borough, and to rebuild the town-hall and ſhambles, and the bridge over the Ouſe. The expence of theſe improvements is to be defrayed by an equal rate, not exceeding one ſhilling in the pound on the five pariſhes, and by an encreaſed toll on paſſing the intended bridge. The Duke of Bedford and the two repreſentatives for the borough, made an unſolicited offer to defray the entire expence of obtaining the act of parliament.

Married.] At Riſelip, Stephen Gaſelee, eſq. of the Inner Temple, to Miſs Harris of Hadleigh, daughter of the late James Harris, eſq. of Great Baddow, Eſſex.

BERKS.

Birth.] The lady of the reverend Richard Durnford, of Sandleford, of a ſon.

Married.] At Windſor, the reverend John Williams, A. M. of Plaxtole, in the county of Kent, to Miſs Richardſon, only daughter of Major-general Richardſon, of that place.—At Reading, Mr. Thomas Rutlidge, of Plymouth-dock, to Miſs Cruttwell, of the former place.—At Lambourn, Mr. Richard Palmer, of Maiden-court, to the amiable Miſs Withers, of Iſbury, in this county.

Died.] At Windſor, in her 87th year, Mrs. Sumner, relict of the reverend John S. Provoſt, of King's College, Cambridge, and mother of the preſent vice-chancellor of that univerſity.—At Longworth, in the 99th year of his age, the reverend James Williams, B. D. rector of that place.—At Newbury, John Merriman, eſq. aged 56 years.—After a long illneſs, Mrs. Ridley, aged 77, wife of Mr. Ridley, of Whitley, near Reading.—Aged 79, Mrs. Clarke, of London-ſtreet, Reading, after a long and painful illneſs which ſhe bore with truly chriſtian fortitude.—Mr. William Stevens, of Hurley, in this county.—At Reading, aged 71, Mr. James Tilleard, formerly a diſtiller in Biſhopſgate-ſtreet, London.

BUCKS.

Married.] At Stony Stratford, Mr. Thos. Bodington, draper, of Coventry, to Miſs Malpas, daughter of Mr. Malpas, wine merchant, of Stony Stratford.

Died.] At Great Marlow, of a fit of apoplexy, Captain F. Cleather, of the royal navy, aged 40, a gentleman of amiable manners, and much beloved in the circle of his friends, family, and acquaintance. He was on his journey to Bath, with Mrs. Cleather, to try the effects of the Bath waters for the recovery of his health.—At Beaconsfield, aged 50, the reverend Geo. Hirſt, of that parish. He lived but little more than a year to enjoy the benefice which was preſented him by his College. This gentleman was of the number of thoſe, whoſe lives, if they ſupply not materials for biography, at leaſt claim at their cloſe more than uſual notice in the chronicles of the day. With talents and attainments which might have entitled him to a diſtinguiſhed rank among thoſe whoſe labours confirm the faith, and give vigour to the virtue of ſucceeding generations, he cultivated literature, ſolely with a view to his own pleaſure and improvement. As a claſſical and polite ſcholar his reading was various and his judgment correct, his taſte refined, and as a divine his erudition was profound. To the learning deemed indiſpenſable in his profeſſion, he added a competent ſkill in the principal oriental idioms, and a familiar acquaintance with the writings of the fathers. Theſe advantages he applied with ſucceſs to the ſtudy of the ſacred volume. By few were its doctrines more perfectly underſtood, and by few were its difficulties more ſatisfactorily explained. But whilſt his mind was employed with the letter of religion, his heart deeply imbibed its ſpirit. His piety, though unoſtentatious, was fervent: his benevolence extenſive and warm, his deportment unaſſuming, his temper equable, and his manners mild and humane. His pariſhioners have to regret the loſs of a faithful and able paſtor, and he who does this homage to his memory of a valuable and communicative friend.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

The firſt ſtone for a new county gaol was lately laid at Cambridge, upon the ſite of the old caſtle. The plan of the priſon is upon a principle entirely new, and thought to be very ſuperior to any that has yet been carried into execution. Mr. Rayfield is the architect who is alſo engaged in erecting a new gaol upon the ſame principle for Bury and Worceſter.

Married.] The reverend William Pochin, of Emanuel College, Cambridge, to Miſs M. C. Green, youngeſt daughter of Edward Green, eſq. of Crawford-hall, Eſſex.—At Cambridge, Mr. T. Barber, of Peterborough, to Miſs Suſan Stimſon, youngeſt daughter of Mrs. Stimſon, on the market-hill, Cambridge.—Mr. William Grounds of Parſon Drove, near Wiſbech, to Miſs Moſs, ſecond daughter of the late Mr. Thomas Moſs, of March, in the iſle of Ely.

Died.] At Ely, Mrs. Underwood, wife of the reverend Mr. Underwood, prebendary of Ely, and daughter of the late reverend Dr. Knowles, prebendary of that cathedral.—At Fulborn, aged 80, Mr. Thomas Oſlar, an opulent farmer of that place.—Mr. John Butler, of Great Everſden.—After a few days illneſs, the reverend John Warter, M. A. fellow of Magdalen College, and junior proctor of Cambridge Univerſity.—Aged 76, Mr. William Steers, Clerk of Great

Great St. Mary's Church, Cambridge, which office he filled with great reputation upwards of thirty-eight years, and resigned on the Thursday preceding his death.—At Newmarket, Richard Woodthorpe, esq. formerly surgeon in Elliot's light horse, but lately army surgeon in the island of Jersey: he was a native of Little Oakley, in Essex. —At his friend, Mr. Shearing's, of Packfield House, Norfolk, Mr. John Slack, of Herring's Farm, Soham, in this county, leaving a disconsolate widow and nine children to bewail the loss of an excellent husband and parent.—At her house, in Cambridge, aged 83, Mrs. Ann Galloway. Her loss will be felt by the poor, to whom she was a constant and liberal benefactress.

CHESHIRE

Married.] At Knutsford, Mr. Richard Runcorn, of Manchester, to Miss Faulkner, of Knutsford.—John Eaton, esq. of the Pole in this county, to Miss Turner, daughter of the late Mr. Turner, attorney at law, of Warrington —Mr. Thomas Daulby, of West Kirby, to Miss Richardson, of the same place, daughter of the late Capt. Richardson, of Liverpool.—Henry Moor, esq. of the royal navy, to Miss Tolver, daughter of Mr. Tolver, of the Groves in Chester.—Mr. John Garner, junior, of Chester, to Miss Steele, daughter of the late Capt. Steele, of Dublin.

Died.] At Wickstead Hall, the lady of the rev. C. W. Ethelston, rector of Worthenbury.—John Arden Haigh, esq. of Shaw Farm, near Tarporley —In the 69th year of his age, Thomas Starkey, esq. of Wrenbury Hall, in this county, in whom are united all the virtues and excellencies of the christian character.—At Chester, in the 71st year of her age, Mrs. Hamer, relict of James Hamer, esq. of Hamer, in the county of Lancaster.—In the Abbey Square, Chester, Mrs. Barnston, relict of the late rev. Roger Barnston, prebendary of Chester, and eldest daughter of the late Philip Egerton, esq. of Oulton Park.

CORNWALL.

Married.] Captain Nesham, of the royal navy, to the honourable Margaret Graves, youngest daughter of the late right honourable Admiral Lord Greaves, and sister of the present Lord Graves, of Thanckes, in this county.—Lieutenant John Jewel, of the royal marines, St. Columbe, to Miss Gosstick, of North Tawton, Devon.—At St. Minver, Abraham Hamley, esq. of Trerore, to Miss Symons, of Treglines.

Died.] At his house, in Frankfort-row, Plymouth, E. Archer, esq. of Trelaske, in this county, aged 60.—In the early part of his life he embraced the military profession, and made his debut in the army as an officer in the third regiment of foot-guards, with which he embarked as captain for America, when the war with the colonies broke out. He was present at the attack and capture of Staten island, at the battle of Brooklys, the surrender of Long Island, the taking of New York, and the battle of the White Plains. Ill health compelled him to return to his native country, and soon after to quit the army. When the combined fleets of France and Spain, paraded before Plymouth, in August, 1779, Captain Archer, raised an independent company of gentlemen and tradesmen, which he trained with unremitting ardor and attention; and which at the peace of 1788, was disembodied, after receiving the sovereign's thanks for their services: since that period, on the death of his uncle, Sweto Archer, esq. of Trelaske; he has chiefly resided at that seat, but in 1801, he removed to Plymouth for the sake of society, but his health has been visibly declining for some time, and he expired on the 10th of November with perfect calmness and resignation.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

Married.] At Workington, Mr. Morrison, to Miss Harrison.

Died.] At Low Mill, near Egremont, after a few days illness, Mr. James Bland, engineer, aged 35. highly esteemed for his abilities, and greatly respected by a numerous acquaintance, by whom his death is sincerely regretted.—At Cockermouth, in her 20th year, Miss Walker, daughter of the late J. P. Walker, esq. of that place. —At Workington, aged 26, Miss Simpson, daughter of Mrs. Simpson, widow.—At Whitehaven, Mrs. Jane Watts, aged 86. —At Lupton Hall, near Kirby Lonsdale, aged 43, Mr. Joseph Allenby.—At Kendal, in the 20th year of his age, Mr. Michael Branthwaite, son of the late Mr. William Branthwaite, of Borrowbridge, Westmoreland.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Thomas Bate, of Derby, to Miss Sarah Moorley, of Draycot.—At Ockbrook, Mr. Thomas Dolman, to Miss Elizabeth Wild, of Borrowash.—At Measham, Mr. John Turner Hallam, to Miss Payne, daughter of Mr. Payne, of Newton Solney.—At Sheffield, Mr. James Roberts, of Winster, in this county, to Miss Bennett, of the former place, daughter of Mr. Bennett, merchant of Liverpool.

Died.] Mrs Callow, wife of Mr. Charles Callow, junior, of Derby.—Mrs. Radford, wife of Mr. Francis Radford, of the same place, aged 88.—Mrs. Peach, of Brailsford.—The rev. Stebbing Shaw, rector of Hartshorn, and author of the History and Antiquities of the County of Stafford.—At Ashborne, after two days illness, Mr. Mark Rose, of Manchester, sincerely lamented by his afflicted relatives and friends.

DEVONSHIRE.

Married.] At Measham, Mr. John Turner Hallam, to Miss Payne, daughter of Mr. Payne, of Newton Solney.—Mr. James Roberts, of Winster, to Miss Bennett, of Sheffield, and daughter of Mr. Bennett, merchant

merchant of Liverpool.—At Exeter, Mr. White, attorney, at Wellington, to Miſs Beavis, of Clyſt Houſe, in this County.—William Cholwich Lear, eſq. of Sandwell, to Miſs Browne, daughter of Mr. William Browne, ſurgeon, of that place.—William Squance, eſq. of Great Torrington, to Miſs Read, daughter of the late J. Read, eſq. of Porcheſter Lodge Hants, and ſiſter to the Hon. Mrs. Yelverton.

Died.] At his houſe at Bratton, Francis Baſſett, eſq. of Heanton Court. He was a deſcendant of the Plantagenet family, and his mother was the daughter of Sir William Courtenay. He repreſented the borough of Barnſtaple, in two ſucceſſive Parliaments, was formerly major of the Eaſt Devon, and afterwards lieutenant colonel of the North Devon regiment of militia.—Mr. Biſhop, one of the Virgers belonging to Exeter Cathedral.—At Teignmouth, Captain Stackpoole, of the 6th, or Inniſkillen regiment of dragoons.—Mr. William Hutton, painter, of Exeter.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. James Reader, of Bridport, to Miſs Thomaſine Wakeley, of Whitchurch.—At Dorcheſter, Mr. George Davis Pierſon, of the Fairy, to Miſs Mary Legg, teacher in Mrs. Freeborn's ſchool, Dorcheſter.—At Wiveliscombe, Mr. John Craze, of Bridport, to Miſs Jemima Thorne, of the former place.

Died.] Mr. G. Poole, of Vexford-Stogumber, in this county, an extenſive tanner, grazier, and farmer, as any in the Weſt of England.—Mr. Butt, of Wyke farm, Gillingham.—At Dean's Leaze, Sir William André, baronet. The honor of baronetage, was conferred on this family in conſequence of the unfortunate fate of Major André, who loſt his life on a hazardous ſervice in America.—In the 77th year of his age, Mr. Joſeph Hopkins, ſenior, carpenter, of Sydling St. Nicholas. He was a peaceable, honeſt, inoffenſive man, and had been clerk of the above pariſh, 49 years.

ESSEX.

Birth.] The lady of James Goodeve Sparrow, of Gosfield Place of a ſon and heir.—The lady of Thomas Theophilus Cock, eſquire, at Meſſing, near Kelvedon, of a ſon

Married.] At Romford, Mr. John Frances, of Great Canfield, to Miſs Frances, of Childerby, Cambridgeſhire, an agreeable young lady, with a genteel fortune.—At Maldon, Mr. Ram, of Wilham, to Miſs Sarah Hunſdon, of the former place.—In London, John Brown, eſquire, of Langton's Southweald, to Mrs. Ann Blood, of Putney, relict of Captain Blood.—Mr. Jacob Stebbing, of Colcheſter, to Miſs Mary Barnard, daughter of the late Mr. Robert Barnard, of Haybridge, near Maldon.—The rev. Francis Knipe, B. D. rector of Sandon, and late vice preſident of Queen's College, Cambridge, to Miſs Jane Sawrey, of Grove Houſe Hendon, in the county of Middleſex.

Died.] Suddenly, Mr. Abraham Simpſon, ſhopkeeper of Harwich, ſon of Mr. Simpſon, of Badley Hall, Suffolk. This melancholy event is rendered ſtill more afflicting to his friends, by the following ſhocking circumſtance. A few days after his deceaſe, his diſtreſſed widow who was about 28 years of age, and had been brought to bed only 6 weeks before, ruſhed in a fit of frenzy up the garret ſtairs, threw herſelf out of the window, and was literally daſhed to pieces.—At Maryland Point, near Stratford, Mr. William Emblin, many years maſter of an Academy at Layton-ſtone, from which he had retired about two years. In the 65th year of her age, Mrs. Philadelphia Vanderzee of Billericay, relict of the late Mr. James Vanderzee, of the ſame place, attorney at law.—At Hockleigh, after a lingering illneſs, Mr John Bell, a lieutenant in the weſtern ſection of Rochford Hundred Volunteers, and much reſpected.

GLOCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] William Lawrence, of Shurdington Houſe, in this county, to Miſs Martin, of Shirley Cottage, near Southampton.—At Awre, Mr. White, merchant, of Briſtol, to Miſs Wade, of the New Houſe, near Newnham.—At Ogborne Wells, Mr. William Day, of Tarlton, in this county, to Miſs Howell, of Ogborne.—At Stapleton Church, in this county, John Hope, eſquire, to Miſs Lucy Elton, daughter of the late Iſaac Elton, eſquire, of Stapleton Houſe.

Died.] Suddenly, after returning from a ride, Thomas Webb, eſquire, of Heath End Houſe, and Cromhall Court, in this county.—Much reſpected as a tradeſman, and an honeſt man, Mr. William Smith, of Gloceſter.—After a few hours illneſs. Mrs. Cheſter, wife of the rev. Dr. Cheſter, of Gloceſter, univerſally and deſervedly regretted.—Aged 58, Mrs. Mary Jeffs, widow, of Gloceſter.—Much lamented and reſpected, Mrs William Pitt, of the ſame city.—At Cirenceſter, Mr. Joſeph Brewer, of the Fleece Inn.—At his houſe in Gloceſter, at an advanced age, John Howell, eſquire, late of Prinknaſh Park, in this county.—At Berkeley, aged 70, Mr. John Philips. He had the cow-pox before he was 10 years old, and was always remarkably healthy till within a few hours before his deceaſe. He had been often inoculated and expoſed to ſmall-pox contagion, without its having any effect upon him; and the laſt time was after he was 60 years of age, when he was again inoculated with active ſmall-pox matter, without being in the leaſt affected by it.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Lugwardine, Mr. Thomas Thomſon, late ſurgeon in the Eaſt India Company's

Company's Service, to Miſs Yates, daughter of the late Mr. John Yates, of that place.

Died.] At Hereford, much regretted, after a lingering illneſs, Mr. William Marriot, many years driver of the mail coach, between that city, and Worceſter; whoſe civility, kind attention, and honeſty, gained him the good will of all who knew him. He has left a widow and ſeveral children.—After a lingering illneſs, Miſs Stewart, of Hereford.—After a long and painful illneſs, aged 14, Miſs Alice Money, fifth daughter of William Money, eſquire, of Hom Houſe, in this county.—At Bromyard, aged 85, Mrs. Danzie, wife of James Danzie, eſquire, late of London.—Aged 65, at Mr. Joſeph Parker's of Hereford, Mr. Hill, late of Ledbury.—At Eign, near Hereford, after a ſhort illneſs, Mr. Jeyne Surveyor, of the road, within the Hereford diſtrict; and two days after, one of his ſons, who was buried with him in the ſame grave, leaving a wife who is extremely ill, and three ſmall children, to deplore the loſs of an affectionate huſband, and tender parent.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

Married] At Totteridge, Edward Arrowſmith, eſquire, of Laytonſtone, Eſſex, to Miſs Louiſa Lee, grand-daughter of the late Lord Chief Juſtice Lee.—Mr. Robert Logſdail, of Hailybury, to Mrs. Ann Bennett, of the ſame place.

Died.] The rev. Pell Akehurſt, rector of Buckland, in this county, formerly fellow of King's College, Cambridge. He proceeded A. B. 1768. A. M. 1771. He was preſented to the rectory by the provoſt, and fellows, on the death of the learned Dr. Thomas Morell.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Married.] At Alconbury, Mr. Bond, ſurgeon, of Haddenham, in the Iſle of Ely, to Miſs Arthur, of the former place.

KENT.

Married.] Captain Buckner, of the Royal Artillery, to Miſs Pierce, eldeſt daughter of John Pierce, eſquire, of Canterbury.—At Eaſtling, William Belcher, M. D. of Ucomb, to Miſs Catherine Smith, of the former place.—Thomas Lediard, junior, eſquire, of Rocheſter, to Miſs Spearman, only daughter of R. Spearman, of Throgmall, eſquire.—Mr. S. Gibbs, of Rocheſter, to Miſs Gibbs, of London.—At Lewiſham, Mr. Thomas Ruſſell, of that place, to Miſs Spratt, of Stodmarſh, near Canterbury.—Mr. John Baſely Flack, pilot of Deal, to Mrs. Belſey, widow, of Aſh.—S. G. Smith, eſquire, of Sheerneſs, to Miſs F. Grainger, of Brickwall Farm, iſle of Sheppy

A couple appeared at the altar of Hymen, in Chatham church, the man aged 75 years, and the lady ſcarcely 15. It appearing to the miniſter a match too diſproportionate, and contrived by the parents to get the old dotard's money into their poſſeſſion, he refuſed to join their hands in wedlock, and they returned to Brompton, highly diſappointed.

Died.] Greatly regretted by his family and friends, Mr. James Jullſon, ſon of Mr. John Jullson, of Wrotham.—In a very advanced age, at his reſidence in the High Street, Canterbury, George Knowles, gentleman, brother to the late Admiral Knowles.—At Maidſtone, after an illneſs of two days only, Flint Stacey, eſquire. To attempt a complete repreſentation of his virtues, is not our intention: we can only ſay, that his piety was ſincere, his friendſhip firm, and his liberality unbounded. In ſhort, he was an example ſo endowed with the gifts of nature, and of fortune, that few can equal him. By his death, his family is rendered inconſolable, and the town of Maidſtone, and his extenſive acquaintance, have ſuſtained a loſs which muſt long fill them with melancholy concern.—Aged 72, the rev. Henry Pratt, vicar of Orpington, and St. Mary Cray, in this county.

LANCASHIRE.

Married.] At Bolton, Mr. John Joynſon, of Manchester, to Miſs Haywood, daughter of James Haywood, eſquire, of Little Lever, near Bolton.

Died.] At Preſton, Mr. James Bannerman, late of the theatre royal Edinburgh, During the repreſentation of the pantomime of Peyrouſe, in the theatre at Preſton, Mr. B. received in his thigh the wadding of the piſtol fired at him by Peyrouſe, which brought on a mortification, that terminated his life.—Mr. Chriſtopher Marriott, of Manchester, a gentleman highly reſpected.—Miſs Pell, daughter of Lawrence Pell, eſquire, of Ardwick.—In In the 71ſt year of his age, univerſally reſpected, Mr. John Stubbs, formerly an eminent ſchool-maſter in Macclesfield, but late of Liverpool, to whoſe merits as a man, and worth as a chriſtian, no panegyric can do adequate juſtice.—At Liverpool, in the 21ſt year of her age, Miſs Dunn, a young lady from America, and ſiſter to Mrs. Bradley. She was an ornament to her ſex, in the relative virtues of a dutiful daughter, an affectionate ſiſter, and a ſteady friend.—At Leominſter, Mr. Joſeph Malbourn, a partner in the houſe of Mr. John Lees, ſon and Co. of Manchester.—Mr. John Mawdſley, merchant of Liverpool, ſincerely regretted by his family, and numerous friends.—After an illneſs of a few days, the rev. John Pope, many years maſter of an academy in Manchester, and a diſſenting miniſter. In claſſic erudition he was truly profound, and as a miniſter, and a man, he was revered, and reſpected.—At Beech Hill, near Wigan, Mrs. Thickneſſe, wife of Ralph Thickneſſe, eſquire.—At Manchester, William Gall, at the advanced age of 105. He enjoyed excellent health till within a ſhort period before his death; and as a proof of his great flow of ſpirits, he danced on his laſt birth-day with 20 different perſons.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Married.] The rev. Joſeph Cotman, rector of Shurford, to Mrs. Barratt, widow of the late Mr. T. P. Barratt, ſurgeon of Birmingham.—Mr. Shaw, of Arley-hall, of Warwickſhire, to Miſs Ingle, of Aſhby de la Zouch.—At Shurnford, Mr. William Murcott, of Bubwell Warwickſhire, to Miſs Aſhmore, of the former place.—At Sheepy, in this county, Captain Acklom, of the king's dragoon guards, to Mrs. Norbury, widow of the rev. J. G. Norbury of Lichfield, and eldeſt daughter of the rev. Dr. Fell, of the former place.

Died.] In the 59th year of his age, Mr. Marſton, of Cadeby.—Mr. Francis Dixon, horſe dealer of Melton Mowbray.—At Waltham, aged 76 Anthony Forman, eſq. many years in the department of the office of ordnance, in the tower of London.—Mr. Robert Pateman, of Hullaton.—At Loughborough, after a few days illneſs, Mr. Joſeph Blunt, draper.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Married.] At Silk Willoughby, Mr. Hannett, ſurgeon, and apothecary of Sleaford, to Miſs Andrew, of Lincoln.—Mr. Allen, of Eaſton, near Grantham, to Miſs Patchett, Deeping Fen.—The rev. William Alderſon, of Holme-on-Spalding-moor, ſon of the rev. George A. rector of Birkin, to Miſs Robinſon, of Haddleſey.

Died.] Aged 90, the rev. John Towers, of Billingborough, the vicarage of which he had held upwards of fifty years. It is remarkable that there have been only two incumbents of Billingborough, within a complete century.—Aged 82, Mr. Henry Wadkin, of Crowland.—At Lincoln, aged 75, Mrs. Spottſwood, a maiden lady.—Aged 78, Mrs. Mary Roſe, of Lincoln, widow of the late Mr. John R. formerly printer, and bookſeller of that city.—Of a cancer in her breaſt, aged 84 years, Mrs. Jane Titley, a maiden lady, of Stamford; youngeſt daughter of the late rev. Charles T. of Cotteſmore, Rutland.—At Kirton near Boſton, at the advanced age of 79, Mrs. Bott, ſiſter in law to the late Dr. Kippis. In her the deſtitute have loſt a guardian, the afflicted a comforter, and the needy a friend.—After a long and painful illneſs, which ſhe bore with chriſtian fortitude, aged 68 years, the wife of Henry Bentley, eſq. of Brigg.—In the 67th year of her age, Mrs. Tenny, wife of Mr. T. of Donnington Wicks, in this county.

LONDON, &c.

Births.] At his houſe in Groſvenor-place, the lady of Colonel Bayard, of a daughter.—In Durweſton-ſtreet, Portman-ſquare; the lady of Adam Cameron, eſq. of a ſon, and heir.—At his houſe in Hanover-ſquare, the lady of David Wedderburn, eſq. of a ſon.

Married.] Dudley North, eſq. to the hon. Miſs Pelham, daughter of Lord Yarborough.—At Enfield, Thomas Martin, eſq. of Cateaton-ſtreet, to Miſs Fenouilhet, daughter of James F. eſq. of Enfield.—At St. James's Weſtminſter, Captain Bonham, of the Eaſt India Company's ſervice, to Miſs Woodgate, of Golden-ſquare.—At St. George's Hanover-ſquare, Lieut. General D'Oyly, to Miſs Thomas, daughter of the late rev. Hugh Thomas, DD. dean of Ely.—Charles Dumergue, eſq. of Clarges ſtreet, to Miſs Beatrice Thwaites, ſecond daughter of Henry T. eſq. of Hedgeman's, Eſſex.—John Croſs, eſq. barriſter at law, of Lincoln's-inn, to Miſs Margaret Hyde, third daughter of the late Nathan Hyde, eſq.—By Mr. Hart, high prieſt of the Jews, Nathan Salomon, eſq. to Mrs. Joachim, ſiſter to Meſſrs Goldſmid.

Died.] In the 41ſt year of her age, Mrs. Saumarez, wife of Richard S. eſq. of Newington Butts, brother to Admiral Sir James S. She was the daughter of the late Governor le Meſurier, of the iſland of Alderney.—At Hadley near Barnet, after a ſhort illneſs, in the 75th year of her age, Mrs. Mouro, reliſt of the late Dr. John Monro, phyſician to Bethlem Hoſpital.—In Charlotte-ſtreet, Bloomſbury; Joſeph Lancaſter, eſq. many years a reſpectable merchant in the city of London.—After a ſhort illneſs, Joſeph Hankey, eſq. of Poplar.—At Hampſtead, in the prime of life, after a very long and painful illneſs, Mrs. Fitzmaurice, wife of Francis Dudley F. eſq. a lady whoſe amiable qualities, and engaging manners endeared her to a reſpectable circle of friends, by whom her loſs will be long, and ſincerely lamented.—At his lodgings in the Adelphi, James M'Viccar Affleck, M. D. of the iſland of Jamaica.—At his houſe in Pickering-place, John Scott, eſq. one of the magiſtrates, belonging to the public office, Marlborough-ſtreet. Mr. Scott's death was rather ſudden: he was attending his duty at the office on Monday, when he complained of being ill, and returned home, where he was ſeized with an apoplectic fit, from which he in ſome meaſure recovered, and lingered till ſeven o'clock on Tueſday evening when he expired.—At the Hotwells Briſtol, aged 61 years, the rev. Henry Hunter, D.D. formerly miniſter of Leith near Edinburgh, but for the laſt 30 years, miniſter of the Scotch church, London Wall. The doctor's popularity as a preacher, and benevolence as a man, will long endear his memory to a moſt extenſive circle. His numerous writings ſo richly diſplay the ſound judgment of the divine, the elegance of the ſcholar, and the liberality of the chriſtian, that as long as truth and refinement retain their charms, they can ſcarcely fail of being held in the higheſt eſtimation.—In the 51ſt year of his age, Mr. Thomas Pearce, an eminent brewer, of Millbank-ſtreet, Weſtminſter.—Mrs. Hooper, aged 52, wife of John H. eſq. of Bentinck-ſtreet.—Mrs. Champain, of upper Wimpole-ſtreet.—After a very ſhort illneſs, William Coney, eſq. of Winchester-place.—Aged 75, Robert Winter, eſq. of the pipe office, a gentleman well known on the

the turf, and moſt of the convivial circles about Covent garden, and St. James's.—In the 68th year of his age, after an illneſs of ſix days, Mr. Sewell, bookſeller of Cornhill, who with ſome harmleſs eccentricities, poſſeſſed a mind, and ſpirit of which the energy, and excellence could only be duly eſtimated by thoſe who were admitted to his familiar acquaintance. Mr. Sewell ſucceeded Mr. Brotherton, in the ſame houſe in which he died, and was, we believe, the oldeſt bookſeller in London. Mr. Sewell poſſeſſed a tolerable knowledge of mechanics, particularly of ſhip-building, underſtood the nature and properties of timber, and was the founder and moſt zealous promoter of a ſociety for the improvement of naval architecture. In proof of his loyalty, and public ſpirit, we need only ſay, that he was one of the firſt ſupporters, and named on the committee of the Loyal Aſſociation, at the Crown and Anchor, in 1792, and when the kingdom was alarmed, & confounded by the mutiny in our fleets, he drew up, and at his own expence, circulated "Propoſals in detail for a marine aſſociation, for manning the channel fleets, the ancient, and natural defence of old England." The object however, was rendered unneceſſary, by the return of our brave ſeamen to their duty.—In Charles-ſtreet, Hatton-garden, aged 55, of an inflammation in his bowels, Mr. Joſeph Strutt, a diſtinguiſhed artiſt, well known for the aſſiduity with which he traced our national antiquities from illuminated manuſcripts in the various public libraries of this kingdom.

MONMOUTH.

Died.] At Monmouth, in the 75th year of her age, Mrs. Harris.—At the ſame place, Mrs. Seyner, wife of Mr. S. of Munnow-ſtreet, in that town.

NORFOLK.

Birth.] The lady of Thomas Allday Kerriſon, eſq. of Norwich, of a ſon and heir.

Married.] At Hindringham, Mr. Charles Rix, of Walſingham, to Miſs Orris, daughter of Mr. O. of Hindringham hall.—Mr. Jeremiah Colman, flour merchant of Bawburgh, to Miſs Ann Theobald, of Norwich.—Lieutenant le Meſurier, of the royal navy, to Miſs Priſcilla Seaman, of Yarmouth.—Thomas Henry Care, eſq. of great Franſham, to Miſs de Caux, of Norwich.

Died.] At the rev. John Buck's, at Great Farnſham, deſervedly lamented Mrs. Jodrell, aged 65 years, relict of the rev. Daniel J. late rector of Hingham.—Suddenly, being in good health a few minutes previous to his death, Mr. Robert Williams, of Yarmouth, in the 82d year of his age. His loſs is much regretted, and will be ſeverely felt by many who found him a liberal benefactor.—At Lynn, Miſs Nelſon. She poſſeſſed a heart which felt for the diſtreſſes of others, with a hand diſpoſed to relieve them. She lived reſpected, and died regretted.—Aged 73, Mrs. Ruth Rackham, of Norwich.—In the 93d year of her age, Mrs. Lucy Marſham, youngeſt daughter of the late Thomas M. eſq. of Stratton.—After fourteen days ſevere illneſs, Mr. George Spurgin, late a conſiderable and opulent farmer at eaſt Walton.—In Yarmouth, after a ſhort illneſs, Mr. Alexander Brockway, aged 53 years, principal ſuperintendant of Sir Edmund Bacon's brewery.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] At Green's Norton, Mr. Whitton, to Miſs Brown, both of that pariſh.—Mr. John Hooper, to Suſannah Brook, his fifth wife, both of Northampton.

Died.] At Oundle, Mr. Richard Todd, attorney at law.—At Long Buckby, Mr. Edward Swinſen, aged 58 years, an eminent ſurgeon, and apothecary; who bore a long, and painful illneſs, with exemplary reſignation; his death is ſincerely lamented by an extenſive, and reſpectable acquaintance.—Mr. George Jakeman, of Floore; a man highly reſpected as a father, huſband, and friend; during a long and painful illneſs, he exhibited a great degree of chriſtian fortitude, and reſignation.—Mr. Francis Dodd, ſadler, of Northampton.—At Daventry, of a decline, much regretted by all her friends, Miſs Wildgoſe.—Aged 80, Mrs. Hannah Cook, of Dodford.—At Kettering, Mr. James Cobb.—Mr. William Pywell, of Thorpe Malſor, an opulent farmer, and grazier.—At Daventry, Mr. John Wagſtaff, an eminent builder, who twice ſerved the office of chief magiſtrate of that borough.

NORTHUMBERLAND, AND DURHAM.

Birth.] The lady of Lord Charles Aynsley, at his lordſhip's ſeat, Littleharle Tower, Northumberland, of a daughter.

Married.] At Durham, Mr. Faithful Bridgewood, of South Shields, ſupervifor of excife, to Miſs Faith Forſter, of Durham.—At Biſhop-wear-mouth, Rowland Webſter, jun. eſq. to Miſs Mary Maling, daughter of John M eſq. of the Grange.—At Leith-walk, Mr. J. Neſs, druggiſt, Newcaſtle, to Miſs Marion Richmond, daughter of Mr. Matthew M. of the former place.

Died.] At Hexham, Mr. J. Knott, aged 82, formerly a farmer, of Waſden. He was ſtanding at his own door, apparently in good health, when he ſuddenly fell down, and expired immediately.—At St. Helen's Auckland, Durham, Mr. William Thompſon, attorney at law, aged 81.—At Stamfordham, aged 69, of a ſpaſm in his ſtomach, William Scott, M. D. one of his majeſty's coroners, for the county of Northumberland.—In the bloom of life, of a typhus fever, Mrs. Fell, wife of Mr. Iſaac F. of Newcaſtle.—After a lingering illneſs, Matthew Lyddell, eſq. of the Tyne Bank.—Mr. Harriſon, of Durham; one of whoſe ſingularities was that out of reſpect to our Saviour's memory, he would never ſuffer his beard to be ſhaved.—At Newcaſtle, in the 20th year of her age, greatly regretted, Miſs Waiſtell, daughter of Thomas W. eſq. Collector of excife.—At Berwick upon

Tweed, Mr. Alexander Dodd, ſurgeon, late of the royal navy, aged 51. He ſerved in the greateſt part of the American war, with the late veteran admiral (then captain) Macbride, and was preſent in ſeveral engagements, particularly in that off the Dogger Bank, and in the battle off Cape St. Vincent. He was ſurgeon of the Tremendous, on the glorious 1ſt of June, under Lord Howe, and had practiſed in Berwick, ſince the year 1796.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] At St. Mary's Nottingham, John Matthie, eſq. of the Eaſt India Houſe, to Miſs Elizabeth Ann Ragg, of Parliament-ſtreet, Nottingham.—Mr. John Lovewell, of London, to Miſs Hall, of Baſford, near Nottingham.—At Greaſley, Mr. Eliſha Hodgkinſon, to Mrs. Ann Swift, and at the ſame place, Mr. Joſeph Heywood, to Miſs Sarah Wilkinſon.

Died.] At Broughton Sulney, of which place he had been curate more than 30 years, the rev. Charles Wildbore, celebrated as an eminent mathematician and philoſopher for nearly half a century. Previous to his obtaining the curacy of Broughton, he kept an academy at Bingham, in this county. He contributed many valuable articles to Martin's miſcellaneous correſpondence, between the years 1755, and 1766. He began his contributions to the gentleman's diary, in 1759. In the ſame year, he commenced his communications to the lady's diary. In 1773 and 1774, he carried on a controverſy in Dr. Hutton's miſcellanea mathematica, with Mr. John Dawſon, of Sedbergh. The ſubject of this controverſy was—the velocity of water iſſuing from a veſſel in motion. In the year 1780, Dr. Hutton procured him the editorſhip of the gentleman's diary, in which his valuable communications have appeared under the ſignature of Enmenes, and thoſe in the ladies diary, under that of Amicus: the prize queſtion in this diary for 1803, is by this gentleman, and is a very curious, and intricate problem in the diophantin algebra.—Mrs. White, of Walling Wells Park, in this county. She was the widow of Thomas W. eſq. and one of the two daughters and co-heireſſes of Sir Iſaac Wooliaſton, bart. late of Loweſby, in the county of Leiceſter.—After a long and painful illneſs, Henry Bently, eſq. of Brigg.—After a ſhort illneſs, Mr. S. Wiſe, many years organiſt of St. Mary's Nottingham, aged 72.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At All Saints Church Oxford, Mr. Francis Franklin, ſurgeon of Witney, to Miſs Sophia Blenkinſop, daughter of Mr. B. of Oxford.

Died.] Aged 67, the rev. Dr. Burrough, ſenior Fellow of Magdalen College Oxford.—Aged 22, Miſs Warton, daughter of Mr. W. apothecary, in the High-ſtreet, Oxford.—In the 75th year of his age, after a lingering illneſs, which he bore with chriſtian fortitude, Mr. Richard Baylis, nearly fifty years clerk of St. Peters in the eaſt, Oxford.

RUTLAND.

Married.] Mr. J. Wright, to Miſs Davenport, both of Teigh, in this county.

Died.] Mr. Henry Bailey, of Uppingham.—Mr. Sewell, miller, of the ſame place.—Mr. Laxton, farmer, of Empingham.

SHROPSHIRE.

Births.] At Caughley-place, the lady of Thomas Turner, eſq. of a ſon.—The lady of William Charleton, eſq. of Apley Caſtle, of a daughter.

Married.] Mr. Meredith, of Rowton, to Miſs Reynolds, of Pride-hill Shrewſbury.—At Chipping Norton, Robert Fither, jun. eſq. ſolicitor, to Miſs James, only daughter of the late Richard J. eſq. of Ludlow.—At Alcaſter, Mr. W. W. Gibſon, nurſery and ſeedſman, of Small Heath, near Birmingham, to Miſs Sawyer, of the former place.—At Shrewſbury, Mr. John Slater, of Montford's Bridge, to Miſs Elizabeth Jones, of New-town, near Baſchurch.—At St. Chad's, Mr. James Brownhill, to Miſs Lloyd, both of Shrewſbury.—At Cheeton, near Bridgnorth, Mr. Edward Dalloway, of Tedſtill, aged 70, to the much admired Miſs Clinton, of Billingſley, aged 16.

Died.] In London, while on a viſit to his brother, Mr. J. B. Corbett, ſurgeon, late of Broſeley, in this county.—At Wem, in the prime of life, Miſs Suſan Jeffreys, daughter of Mr Thomas Jefferys, of that place; a young lady, whoſe amiable diſpoſition and goodneſs of heart, endeared her to all her acquaintance; in her friendſhip, ſhe was ſincere and generous, in her manners, gentle and beneficent.—At Elleſmere, aged 83, William Beech, M. D. of the Abbey Foregate, Shrewſbury.—Mrs. Maſon, relict of the late James Maſon, eſq. of the laſt mentioned town.—At Stone, in the 44th year of her age, Miſs Heighway, late of Treſſnanney, in the county of Montgomery. Attentive to the punctual diſcharge of her religious duties, ſteady in her attachment to her friends, and bleſt with a ſuavity of manners, accompanied with real goodneſs of heart; ſhe lived reſpected, and died ſincerely lamented by all who knew her.—At Whitchurch, in the 87th year of his age, Mr. John Farnworth, for many years an officer of exciſe in that town, and a very honeſt upright man.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Burrington, Mr. Rice Warborough, of Briſtol, to Miſs Wylde, eldeſt daughter of the rev. S. T. Wylde, vicar of Burrington.—At Briſtol, Mr. Thomas Little, of Biddeſtone Wells, to Miſs Mary Davis, of the former city.—Mr. Aſhman, muſician, of Bath, to Miſs Joanna Verningham.—At Queen Square Chapel, Bath, Mr. Barnard Cox, of Wootton Baſſet, to Mrs. Smith, of Walcot Terrace.—Mr. Bethell, ſurgeon, of Yeovil, to Miſs Whitmath, daughter of the late major Whitmath.

Died.]

Died.] Miſs H. Trimnell, ſiſter of Meſſrs. C. and T. Trimnell, of Briſtol: a long illneſs, in the courſe of which ſcarcely a murmur eſcaped her lips, beſpoke the ſerenity of her mind; and which indeed through life, had been marked by piety, mildneſs, and affection.—At his lodgings on the North Parade, Bath, after a lingering illneſs, Mr. James Ford, of Zeals, Wilts.—At Winsford, John Lyddon, eſq. He was one of the returning officers at the late arduous ſtruggle for repreſentatives for the borough of Minehead, one of his Majeſty's commiſſioners of taxes, and a deputy lieutenant of the county of Somerſet.—Captain John Nelſon, of Briſtol, a man of real worth, and univerſally regretted.—At the White Hart, Bath, Mrs. St. Barbe, wife of John St. Barbe, eſq. of Blackheath.—Aged 84, Mr. Richard Dafter, of Twerton.—In Caſtle-ſtreet, Briſtol, Mrs. Holbrow, wife of Mr. Daniel Holbrow, of Tockington, Gloceſterſhire, one of the people called Quakers.—At his houſe on Redcliffe Hill, Briſtol, in an advanced age, Mr. William Stevens, glaſs manufacturer, a very worthy man, and univerſally regretted.

SOUTHAMPTON.

Birth.] At Bartley Lodge, the lady of Charles Lyell, eſquire, of a daughter.

Married.] At Goodworth Clatford, Mr. Thomas Dowling, to Miſs Morant, both of the above place.—At Clatford, Mr. Randall, of Oxenwood, Berkſhire, to Miſs Dowling, daughter of Mr. William Dowling, of Upper Clatford.—Mr. Batchelor, of Weſtbury Wells, to Mrs. Wilmot, of Winchester.—C. Taylor, eſq. to Miſs Smith, daughter of the late Mr. Smith, ſadler, of Winchester.—G Hollis, eſquire, to Miſs Clarke, both of the ſame city.—Mr. Gaſeley, ſurgeon, of London, to Miſs Ann Mant, daughter of the rev. R. Mant, of Southampton.—At Droxford, Mr. Boſwell, aged 85, to Mrs. Mary Epps, aged 75, both of Droxford.

Died.] At Catisfield, in her 24th year, after a lingering illneſs, the honourable Mrs. Henry Blackwood, wife of the honourable Captain Blackwood, of his Majeſty's navy.—At Milford, near Lymington, the only ſon of Thomas Henchman, eſq. of New Burlington-ſtreet, London, in the 21ſt year of his age.—Mrs. Tarrant, wife of Mr. Tarrant, ſadler, of Southampton.—At Titchfield, Mr. Miſſing, widow of the late John Miſſing, eſq. barriſter at law.—At Southampton, Mr. B. Johns, formerly a ſhoemaker, currier, &c. He accumulated a conſiderable fortune, and fitted up and endowed a baptiſt meeting-houſe. His death was occaſioned by a paralytic ſtroke.—Aged 85, Mrs. Beckley, wife of Thomas Beckley, eſq. of Lymington.—At Biſhop's Waltham, ſuddenly, aged 80, Mr. Grant, many years clerk of the Cheque, at Portſmouth-dock. The reverend J. Penton, vicar of Eaſt Wellow, in this county.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] Francis Hunt, eſq. of Anderwaſley, to Miſs Arkwright, daughter of Richard Arkwright, eſq. of Willesley, Derbyſhire.—At Wolverhampton, Mr. Iſaac Perry, of Willenhall, to Miſs Chatterton, of the ſame place.—At Byſhbury, Mr. W. R. Smith, of Newcaſtle under Lyne, attorney at law, to Miſs Haden, of Gorſbrook, near Wolverhampton.—At King's Bromley, Mr. Lovatt, of Huddlesford, near Lichfield, to Mrs. Charles, widow of the late Mr. William Charles, of the former place.

Died.] At Newcaſtle under Lyne, Mr. John Maſſey, an alderman of that borough, and maſter of the poſt-office. His death will be ſincerely regretted by a numerous circle of friends; and the poor in particular, to whom he was a liberal benefactor.—At the Hot Wells, Briſtol, Miſs Ann Higgen, daughter of the rev. Thomas Higgen, late rector of Ingeſtrie, in this county.—At an advanced age, Mrs. Moreton, widow of Ralph Moreton, eſquire, late of Wolſtanton.—Aged 43, Mr. Robert Silveſter, of Stafford.—Of an apoplexy, much regretted by her family and friends, Mrs. Bakewell, wife of Mr. Bakewell, of Kingſtone.—At Uttoxeter, in the 87th year of her age, Mrs. Killingly, relict of the late Mr. John Killingly, of Derby.

SUFFOLK.

Birth.] The lady of Richard Moore, eſquire, of Kentwell Hall, of a daughter.

Married.] Mr. Joſeph Fiſon, of Ipſwich, merchant, to Miſs Shuttleworth, of Burnham, Eſſex.—Mr. William Walford, of Pettiſtree, to Miſs Deer, daughter of the late Mr. Deer, of that place.—At St. Peter's Church, Sudbury, the rev. William Pochin, of Morcott, Rutland, to Miſs Green, daughter of Edward Green, eſquire, of Lawford Hall, Eſſex.—At St. Mary Tower Church, Ipſwich, C. F. Edgar, eſquire, lieutenant in the 27th regiment of foot, to Miſs Lucy Selby, of that town.

Died.] At his houſe in Trimley, occaſioned by the burſting of a blood-veſſel in the lungs, Captain Beauchamp Newton Cowper, of the Eaſtern regiment of Norfolk militia.—Mrs. Algor late of the Folly-farm, near Ipſwich, aged 76; being the fourth death in that family, within the laſt two months.—Suddenly, being in good health a few minutes previous to his deceaſe, Mr. Robert Williams, of Yarmouth, in the 82d year of his age. His loſs is much regretted, and will be ſeverely felt by many who found in him a liberal benefactor.—Miles Lane, eſquire, many years comptroller of the port of Woodbridge.—After a long affliction, which ſhe bore with great fortitude and reſignation, Miſs E. Creffield, aged 19, eldeſt daughter of Mr. John Creffield, of Sible Hedingham.—At her houſe in Ipſwich, aged 87, Mrs. Mary Playters, daughter of Sir John Playters, baronet, and aunt to Sir Charles Playters, baronet.

SURRY.

Births.] At his houſe at Ditton, the lady of lieutenant-colonel Maxwell, of a ſon.—At Dunborough Houſe, the lady of the rev. G. W. Onſlow, of a daughter.

Married.] At Kew, the rev. William Philpot, of that place, to Mrs. Lewis, of Richmond.—Mr. John Newſom, of Southwark, to Miſs S. M. Bowden, daughter of the rev. James Bowden, Lower Tooting.

Died.] At Cheam, Mrs. Pybus, widow of the late John P. eſq. and mother of Charles Small P. eſq. one of the lords commiſſioners of the treaſury.—Miſs Elizabeth Jane Latham, ſecond daughter of Mr. L. of Champion Hill.—At Kew, the infant ſon of Leonard Vaſſal, eſq.—At the ſame place, George D'Auber, eſq. late a captain of the 12th light dragoons.

SUSSEX.

Married.] T. W. Knott, eſq. Chicheſter, to Miſs Ann Holloway, eldeſt daughter of the late John H. eſq. of Emſworth.

Died.] At Aldwick, in the 12th year of her age, Charlotte Diana, eldeſt daughter of Sir Thomas Brooke Pechell, baronet.—At a very advanced age, Mr. Thomas Avery, formerly a ſadler at Lewes, but who had been for ſeveral years paſt confined to his bed.—At Horſham, aged 80, Mrs. Wicker, relict of William Wicker, eſquire, formerly of Roffy Place, near that town.—At Seddleſcomb, near Battle, James Biſhop, eſquire, much lamented by all who knew him.—Mr. Newman, and Mrs. Maſon, wife of Mr. R. Maſon, junior, both of Chicheſter.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Married.] At Walton, in this county, John Erſkine, eſquire, brother of Sir James St. Clair Erſkine, to Miſs Mordaunt, daughter of Sir John Mordaunt, baronet.—At St. Martin's Church, Birmingham, Mr. Benjamin Coley, to Miſs Elizabeth Perry, both of that town.—At Tamworth, John Harriſon, eſquire, of Erdington, to Mrs. Marſhall, relict of J. Marſhall, eſquire, of Wilnecote Hall, in this county.—At Milverton, R. Cattell, of that place, to Mrs. Griffith, of Grey's Cliff, in this county.—At Birmingham, Mr. Chriſtopher Wood, chemiſt, of London, to Miſs Thwaites, of the Creſcent, in the former town.—At the ſame place, Mr. William Cartwright, of Worceſter-ſtreet, to Miſs Jane Farr, of Aſton.—At Alceſter, Mr. W. M. Gibſon, of ſmall Heath, near Birmingham, to Miſs Sawyer, of the former place.

Died.] The reverend John Gill, of Avon Daſſel.—Mrs. Roe, wife of Mr. Roe, of Colemore-ſtreet, and Mrs. Smith, wife of Mr. Smith, of Colemore-row, in Birmingham.—At his houſe, on Snow-hill, Birmingham, after a tedious illneſs, Mr. Thomas James, formerly an eminent merchant of that town.—In the 18th year of her age, Miſs Harriet Smith, ſecond daughter of Mr. Smith, of the Sand-pits, near Birmingham.—Mr. Joſeph Pinks, of Bartholomew-ſtreet, Birmingham, brother to the late Thomas Pinks, eſq. of Aſhted-row.—At Foleſhill, aged 85, Mr. James Ring, formerly a ſhag-manufacturer, of Coventry.—After a very ſhort illneſs, Miſs Sarah Elin Cockle, aged 15 years, ſecond daughter of Mr. James Cockle, of Bradford-ſtreet, Birmingham.—At an advanced age, Mr. Mavity, ſenior, of Birmingham, the oldeſt ſaddle-tree-maker in the united kingdom. He was remarkable for his lameneſs, admired for his cheerfulneſs, and eſteemed for his honeſty.

WILTSHIRE.

Married.] At Windſor, Mr. B. Crocker, of Calne, to Miſs Perkins, of Freſhford, in Somerſetſhire.—At Hannington, Roger Montgomery, eſq. to Miſs Freke, only daughter and heireſs of the late reverend John Freke, of Hannington Houſe.

Died.] At Salisbury, Mrs. Malham, wife of the reverend John Malham, vicar of Helton, in Dorſetſhire.—In the prime of life, Mr. B. P. Ludlow, ſurgeon, of Melkham, and cornet in the Melkſham troop of Wiltſhire yeomanry.—After a ſhort illneſs, Mrs. Martha Hooper, of Laycock, whoſe loſs will be ſeverely felt by a numerous family.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Claines Church, Mr. Papps, hoſier, of Briſtol, to Miſs Strickland, of Portfields, near Worceſter.—At St. Michael's Church, Worceſter, Thomas Henry Bund, eſq. eldeſt ſon of Thomas Bund, eſq. of Wick, to Miſs Ann Wilmot, the only ſurviving child of the late reverend Pynſon Wilmot, of Hales Owen, Salop.—Samuel Crane, eſq. of Worceſter, to Miſs Wall, daughter of lieutenant-colonel Wall, of the Lodge, Tewkeſbury.—At Wolferlow, in Herefordſhire, Mr. Arnold Rogers, tanner, of Martley, in this county, to Miſs Davis, daughter of Mr. Davis, of the Park, in that pariſh.—Mr. James Stevenſon, ſon of Mr. John Stevenſon, of Burntree-inn, near Dudley, to Miſs Priſcilla York, of the ſame place.—At Old Swinford, Mr. Thos. Brook, timber-merchant, of Kinfare, to Miſs Hooper, of the Grange, near Old Swinford.

Died.] At her houſe, in Bewdley, Mrs. Mary Clarke, aged 64.—At Bath, deſervedly regretted, Mrs. Foley, relict of the late Dr. Foley, dean of Worceſter, and great aunt of the preſent Lord Foley.—At Hadleigh, in Suffolk, in the 92d year of her age, Mrs. Baines, relict of John Baines, eſq. laſt ſurviving ſiſter of the late Dr. Johnſon, biſhop of Worceſter, and mother to the reverend Mr. Baines, rector of Upton upon Severn, in this county.—Mrs. Bunn, wife of Mr. Bunn, flax-dreſſer, in Worceſter.—Mr. Thomas Wainwright, of Tibberton, after a lingering illneſs.—At Tenbury, Mrs. Margaret Starie, ſpinſter, daughter of the

the late Mr. Starie, formerly maſter of the Royal Oak Inn there.—After a long and ſevere illneſs, which ſhe endured as became a true chriſtian, Mrs. Williams, wife of Mr. William Williams, of New-ſtreet, Worceſter, a tender wife, an affectionate parent, and a perſon truly beloved by all her friends and acquaintance.—At Clifton upon Team, Mr. William Gardener, formerly a reſpectable tradeſman, of Hopton Wafers, Salop.—At her houſe, in St. John's, Worceſter, Mrs. Higgins, widow of the late Mr. Francis Higgins, formerly a grocer, in Sidbury.—At his houſe, in Edgar-ſtreet, Worceſter, Mr. James Palmore, ſenior proctor of the dioceſe of Worceſter.

YORKSHIRE.

Married.] Leonard Wilkinſon, eſq. to Miſs Parker, daughter of the late George Parker, eſq. both of Slaidburn.—Mr. Stott ſurgeon, to Miſs Nicholſon, both of Wakefield.—Mr. Thomas Hall, junior, of Hull, merchant, to Miſs Rebecca Robinſon, daughter of the reverend Thomas Robinſon, of Leiceſter.—Mr. James Goodall, of Farrer Mills, near Halifax, to Miſs Swain, of Raſtrick.—At Bradford, Mr. Rea, of Manchester, cotton-manufacturer, to Miſs Keys, daughter of the late Mr. Keys, of Beverley.—Charles Hoar Harland, eſquire, to Mrs. H. Goodricke, of Sutton Hall, near York.—At Winwick, Thomas Stapleton, eſq. of the Grove Richmond, to Miſs Gerard, of New Hall, near Warrington, Lancaſhire, ſiſter of Sir William Gerard, baronet.—Mr. Rodwell, of Leeds, to Miſs Harriet Boddy, daughter of Mr. Wm. Boddy, of Beverley.—At Hull, Mr. Willanby Shepherd, of that town, to Mrs. Foſter, of Sutton, Nottinghamſhire, whoſe united ages amount to 153 years. The bride was attended to church by upwards of thirty grand-children.—W. Wordſworth, eſq. author of Lyrical Ballads, &c. to Miſs Hutchinſon, of Wykeham, near Scarborough.

Died.] In the 64th year of his age, Mr. Lord, of Halifax, merchant, a man of the ſtricteſt honour and integrity; his memory will be long and deſervedly cheriſhed by his afflicted family, and a reſpectable circle of friends.—After a few days illneſs, at Thornes Houſe, Wakefield, Mrs. Rich, wife of Richard Rich, eſq. of that place, known as the hoſpitable Mrs. Milnes, by whoſe death it may be truly ſaid, that the poor have loſt one of their beſt friends, as her liberality towards them was unbounded; and though ſhe moved in the higheſt circles of life, yet even in that ſituation the objects of her charity and benevolence were never eraſed from her recollection.—At her houſe in Doncaſter, Mrs. Frances Croft, daughter of the late Stephen Croft, eſq. of Stillington, near York.—Suddenly, Sir Walter Vavaſour, of Haſlewood, baronet, a gentleman much eſteemed, particularly by his neighbours. Sir Walter dying without iſſue, his title and eſtate devolve on his brother, now Sir Thomas Vavaſour.—In the 85th year of his age, Mr. Charles Gill, of Martin-with-Grafton, long and deſervedly eſteemed by a numerous acquaintance, and whoſe death is greatly regretted by his family and friends.—At an advanced age, Mr. Thomas Barlow of Rotheram.—The Rev. Thomas Hunter, vicar of Almondbury, near Huddersfield, and domeſtic chaplain to the duke of Athol.—At Harrowgate, after a few days illneſs, Mr. Joſeph Irvin, partner with Mr. Pearſon of Leeds, wine-merchant.—The Rev. George Etherington, vicar of Collingham, near Wetherby.—Univerſally regretted, Mr. Samuel Fryer, of Raſtrick, near Halifax, merchant, and one of the people called quakers.

IRELAND.

Births.] At his Lordſhip's houſe, Merrion ſquare, Dublin, the Counteſs of Meath, of a ſon and heir—At Newtown Perry, the lady of Matthew Canney, eſq. of Caſtlefergus, county of Clare, of a daughter.—In Dublin, the lady of the honourable Lieut. Colonel Hutchinſon, of a daughter.—In Dublin, the lady of Malachi Donellan, eſq. of a ſon.—At Clare, King's County, the lady of Edward Kelly, eſq. of Bagott, of a ſon and heir.—At Old Connaught, near Bray, the lady of Lieutenant-colonel Mahon, of a ſon.

Married.] Matthew Begg, eſq. of Bealrea, county of Roſcommon, to Miſs Conry, daughter of John Conry, eſq. of Ballymacurly, in the ſame county.—Thomas Williams, eſq. of Dublin, to Miſs Connor, only daughter of Thomas Connor, eſq. of Maygaddy, county of Meath.—Robert Blakely, eſq. of Virginia, county of Cavan, eſq. to the agreeable Miſs Crowe, of Killiſhandra, in the ſame county, only child of the late Chriſt. Crowe, eſq.—At Carlow, Major Kearney, of 16th dragoons, ſon of James Kearney, eſq. of Blanchville, county of Kilkenny, to Miſs Bayley, daughter of Clayton Bayley, eſq. late of Gowran, in the ſame county.—In Dublin, Nathaniel Ram, eſq. late Lieutenant-colonel in 4th regt. of foot, to Miſs Nesbit, ſiſter to Matthew Nesbit, of Derrycarn, esq. county of Leitrim.—John Molloy, of Strawberry-hill, King's county, eſq. major in the Eaſt India Company's ſervice, to Miſs Tighe, daughter of Mr. Tighe, of Blue Bell, county of Dublin.

Died.] At an advanced age, Mr. Daniel Bergin, of Kildare. His life was paſſed in acts of charity, hoſpitality and ſtrict honeſty. The poor will have to regret the loſs of a conſtant benefactor, and his family, friends, and acquaintance that of a truly worthy, and affectionate man.—At the advanced age of 102, Mr. Thomas O'Reilly, of Cormela, county of Cavan.—William Aſhenhurſt, eſq. of Leabeg, county of Wicklow, aged 100 years.

SCOTLAND.

Births.] The counteſs of Glaſgow, of a ſon.—At eaſt Duddington, the hon. Mrs. Gray,

Gray, of a daughter.—At Auld Bar, the lady of P. Chalmers, esq. of Idol-lane, of a son.—At his house in Queen-street, Edinburgh, the lady of major Thomas Hart, of a daughter.—At Kirk-michael house, the lady of David Kennedy, esq. of Kirk-michael, of a daughter.—At Stevenson, lady Margaret M'Lean, of a son.

Married.] At Ardgowan, Mr. Grenville Ewing, minister of the gospel, Glasgow, to Miss Barbara Maxwell, daughter of the late Sir James M. bart. of Pollock.—At Kilbarchan, Donald Campbell, esq. of the island of Ilay, to Miss Ann Campbell, daughter of Mr. William C. writer in Kilbarchan.—At Mugdrum House, Fifeshire, Rear Admiral William Duddingston, of Ely Lodge, to Miss Stewart, eldest daughter of the late William Stewart Barclay, esq. of Gallarnie.—The hon. captain Archibald Macdonald, son of the late Lord M. to Miss Jane Campbell, eldest daughter of Duncan C. esq. of Edinburgh.—The hon. Captain Adam Gordon, to Miss Maria Maxwell, eldest daughter of Hamilton M. esq.

Died.] At Edinburgh, William Waldron, esq. one of the secretaries of the Bank of Scotland.—Of a dropsy, at Rhives, Sutherlandshire, in the 50th year of his age, Mr. John Fraser, late factor on the estate of Sutherland, much and justly regretted by his numerous acquaintance, and deeply regretted by his wife and twelve children.

DEATHS ABROAD.

At Amsterdam, Samuel David Levy, otherwise Porelintje, noted for his peregrinations, at the advanced age of 100 years and 2 months. He has left behind him 28 children, and 27 grand-children. He preserved all his faculties to the last hour of his life. It is not a little singular, that his mother Judith David attained the age of 105 years. Her brother Jacob von Leyden died upwards of 109 years of age, and in his hundredth year he performed a journey on foot, from Leyden to Catwick on the sea.

Lately at Bristol in Pennsylvania, a female slave named Alice, aged 116 years. She remembered the ground on which Philadelphia stands, when it was a wilderness, and when the Indians, its principal inhabitants, hunted wild game in the woods; while the panther, the wolf, and the beasts of the forest prowled about the wigwams and cabins in which they lived.

On the 9th of October, his serene highness the Duke of Parma. He was born July 20, 1751, and took possession of his dukedom in 1765. His sister is Queen of Spain, and the eldest of his three daughters married Prince Maximilian of Saxony. His only son and heir is the king of Etruria.

At Paris, of a complaint in his lungs, in his 57th year, M. de Calonne. Few men have more deeply influenced the fortunes and fate of a nation than this man. He was one of those who suggested the assembly of the notables, which gave rise to the convocation of the states general.—He possessed an acute and comprehensive mind, but his talents were injured by an excessive love of pleasure; and his ambition, though great, was seldom regulated by his judgment.

At Vienna, in the 83d year of his age, universally esteemed and regretted, General Jerningham, nephew of the late Sir George Jerningham, baronet, of Cossey Hall, Norfolk. He served upwards of fifty years in the Imperial service, and was chamberlain to the Empress Maria Theresa, and to the Emperors Joseph, Leopold, and Francis.

At Berlin, his Excellency Philip Charles Alvensleben, minister of state, knight of the orders of the Red and Black Eagle, and of that of St. John of Jerusalem, &c. This nobleman was born in the year 1745, at Hanover, where his father and grandfather filled distinguished offices under the government, and was educated at Magdeburg, with the late king of Prussia, Frederick William II. and his brother Frederick Henry Charles, and there his intimacy with those princes commenced. Having finished his studies at Halle, in the year 1770, he adopted the profession of the law. In 1774, he was appointed to a situation at court, near the person of Prince Ferdinand. In 1775, he began his diplomatic career, being sent as envoy extraordinary to the court of Saxony. His talents, and private good qualities, obtained him general confidence and esteem, and procured him the favour of his sovereign; particularly in the war of the Bavarian succession, when he was the centre of the correspondence between the king and the court of Saxony, the king's army, and that of Prince Henry. After having for twelve years occupied the station of minister at the court of Saxony, King Frederick William II. sent him to Paris in 1787. At the beginning of the following year, he was appointed envoy extraordinary to the Republic of the United Provinces, and the same year he went to London in the same capacity. In 1790, he was recalled from England, and the monarch, conceiving the highest opinion of his abilities, in the year 1791, appointed him minister of state, of war, and of the cabinet; and he thus participated in the important affairs of the subsequent period. In 1800, he was raised to the dignity of count.

A miser died lately at Vienna, who had amassed a sum of money which filled thirty bags, each containing 1000 pieces of all the different coins in circulation in the Imperial states He was possessed besides of considerable landed property. His expences amounted to 7½d. per diem, and no person ever entered his apartment but himself.

At Gottenburg, in Sweden, in the 63d year of his age, Mr. John Hall, a well known grocer, who, in the course of his business, had amassed eighty tons of gold.

LONDON MARKETS.

Lord Mayor's Return of Flour.

Week ending	Oct. 15.	22	29	Nov. 5.	12
Total Number of Sacks -	16,261	17,658	14,912	11,713	20,150
Average Price - - -	54s. 9½d.	54s. 9½d.	54s. 8¾d.	54s. 6¾d.	49s. 11¼d.

Prices of Grain, Flour and Bread.

	Oct. 25.	Nov. 1.	8	15	22
Per Quarter.	s. s.	s. s.	s. s.	s. s.	s. s
Wheat —	42 a 64	42 a 62	40 a 60	42 a 62	42 a 62
New Rye —	34 40	34 40	30 39	35 39	35 39
Barley —	22 27	24 29	26 31	28 34	26 32
Malt —	42 47	44 48	44 48	44 55	45 50
Pease —	40 52	40 52	42 52	42 52	42 53
Beans —	33 35	34 36	34 38	34 38	34 38
Oats —	20 28	20 28	18 26	20 28	20 28
Flour, fine, per sack	50 55	50 55	50 52	50 —	50 —
Bread, the quar. loaf	10d	10d	10d	10d	9½d

Prices of Meat at Smithfield.

Exclusive of the Offal.——Per Stone of 8 lb.

	Oct. 25.	Nov. 1.	8	15	22
	s. d. s. d.	s. d. s. d.	s. d. s. d.	s. d. s. d.	s. d. s. d.
Beef -	3 4 to 4 4	3 8 to 4 10	4 2 to 5 4	3 6 to 5 6	3 6 to 5 0
Mutton -	4 0 4 6	4 6 5 0	5 0 5 6	5 0 5 8	5 0 5 4
Veal -	5 0 6 0	5 0 6 0	5 6 6 6	5 6 6 6	5 6 6 0
Pork -	5 6 6 6	5 6 6 6	6 0 7 0	6 0 6 6	5 0 6 0
Lamb -	4 6 5 4	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	5 5 7 0	5 6 6 6

Prices of Hay and Straw.

	Oct. 25.	Nov. 1.	8	15	22
Smithfield	l. s. l. s.	l. s. l. s.	l. s. l. s.	l. s. l. s.	l. s l. s.
Old Hay	6 15 to 7 7	7 7 to 8 0	7 7 to 8 0	7 7 to 8 0	7 0 to 7 15
Clover	5 15 7 7	5 15 8 0	5 15 8 0	6 0 8 0	
Straw -	1 10 1 16	1 16 2 2	1 16 2 2	1 16 2 2	1 10 1 16
St. James's.					
Hay -	4 10 7 10	4 4 7 17	4 10 7 12	4 4 7 12	4 0 7 10
Straw -	1 16 2 2	1 14 2 2	1 13 2 2	1 13 1 19	1 10 1 16
Whitechapel.					
Hay -	5 10 7 16	5 0 7 12	5 0 7 12	4 10 7 10	4 10 7 7
Clover -	7 0 8 0	7 7 8 8	7 7 8 8	7 7 8 8	7 0 8 0
Straw -	1 12 2 5	1 15 2 0	1 6 1 16	1 10 1 18	1 8 1 16

Prices of Leather, at Leadenhall.

	Oct. 25.	Nov. 1.	8	15	22
	d. d.	d. d.	d. d.	d. d.	d. d.
Butts 50 to 56 lb. each	19 to 21	19 to 21	19 to 21	19 to 21	19 to 21
Ditto 60 to 66 lb.	24 25	24 25	24 25	24 25	24 25
Merchants Backs	20 20½	20 20½	20 20½	19 20½	19 20
Dressing Hides	18 19	18 19	18 19	18 19½	18 19½
Fine Coach Hides -	20 21	20 21	20 21	20 21½	21 22
Crop Hides for cutting, 45 to 50	21 23	21 23	21 23	21 23	20 22
Flat ordinary, 35 to 40	19 20	19 20	19 20	18 19½	18 19
Calf Skins, 30 to 40 lb. per doz.	26 32	26 32	26 32	26 32	26 30
Ditto, 50 to 70 lb. ditto	25 30	25 30	25 30	25 30	25 30
Ditto, 70 to 80 lb. ditto	25 27	25 27	25 27	24 27	24 27
Small Seals, Greenland per lb.	36 40	36 40	36 40	36 40	36 40
Large ditto, per dozen	100s. 140s.	100s. 140s.	100s. 140s	100s. 140s.	100s. 140s
Tanned Horse-hides, each	18 30	18 30	18 30	18 30	18 30
Goat-skins, per dozen	30 72	30 72	30 72	30 72	30 72

FOREIGN EXCHANGES IN OCTOBER AND NOVEMBER.

	Oct. 22	26	29	Nov. 2.	5	9	12	16	19
Amſter. 2 Us. C.F.	11. 2	11. 2	11. 2	11. 3	11. 3	11. 3	11. 3	11. 3	11. 4
Ditto at ſight	11. 0	11. 0	11. 0	11. 1	11 .1	11. 1	11. 1	11. 0½	11. 2½
Rotterdam, 2 Us.	11. 3	11. 3	11 3	11. 4	11. 4	11. 4	11. 4	11. 4	11. 5
Hamburg, 2½ Us.	33 4	33. 4	33. 4	33. 5	33. 5	33. 6	33. 8	33. 8	33. 9
Altona, 2½ Us.	33. 5	33. 5	33. 5	33. 6	33. 6	33. 7	33. 9	33. 9	33. 10
Paris, 1 days date	23. 15	23. 15	23. 15	23. 16	23. 16	23. 17	23. 17	23. 17	23. 18
Paris, 2 Us.	24. 2	24. 2	24 .2	24. 3	24. 3	24. 4	24 .4	24 .4	24. 5
Bourdeaux, do.	24. 3	24. 3	24. 3	24. 4	24. 4	24. 5	24. 5	24. 4	24. 5
Cadiz, in paper	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto, effective	36¼	36¼	36¼	36¼	36	36	36	35¾	35⅞
Madrid, in paper	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto, effective	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛
Leghorn	51¼	51¼	51¼	51¼	51¼	51¼	51¼	51¼	51
Naples	43½	43½	43½	43½	43½	43½	43	43	42⅛
Genoa	47¼	47¼	47¼	47	47	47	47	47	47
Venice, livr. Picc. effec. per L. ſterl.	—	54	54	54	54	53	52	52	52
Lisbon	68	68	68	68	68	68	68	68	67½
Oporto	68	68	68	68	68	68	68	68	68
Dublin	11⅛	12	12	12	12	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼
Bilboa	36¼	36¼	36¼	36¼	36¼	36¼	36¼	37¼	37⅛

PRICE OF STOCKS, FROM OCT. 20, TO NOV. 20, 1802.

Oct.	Bank Stock.	3 per C. Red.	3 per C. Conſol.	4 per C Conſol.	5 per C. Ann.	Bank Lo. An.	B. Short 1778-9	Imp. 3 per C.	Imp. Ann.	5 per C. 1797.	Om-nium
20			67⅞		100¾						9¾
21	180¼		68⅛		99¾						9¾
22	179½	66⅛			99⅞						10
23	179½	66⅛	67⅛		100⅛		4½				10⅛
24	Sunday										
25											
26		67⅛	68⅛								8⅞
27	182	67⅞	68½	83½	100⅜		4½				9⅜
28		67⅛	68⅜	83⅜	100⅜						10⅛
29	179½	66⅜	67⅛	83½	100½	20¼				99¾	10⅛
30		66⅜	67⅛	83⅜	101	19⅜	4½			100	9⅞
31	Sunday										
Nov. 1		67⅛	68⅛								9⅞
2	180	67	68⅛	83⅛	100⅛	19⅜	4½			100⅛	10
3	180¼	67⅛	68⅜	83⅜	101⅛	19⅜				99⅜	10⅛
4		67⅛	68⅞	83⅜	100⅜	19⅜				99⅜	10⅛
5	180¼	67⅛	67⅛	83⅜	100⅜	19⅜					9⅞
6	180¼	67	67⅜	83⅜	100⅜	19⅜	4½			99½	10
7	Sunday										
8		66⅞	67⅛	83⅜	100⅜	19⅜	4½			99⅜	10⅛
9											
10	180½	67⅛	67⅜	83⅜	100	19⅜	4½			99⅞	10
11	180	66⅞	68⅛	83⅜	100⅛	19⅛				99⅛	10⅛
12	180¼	67	67⅞	83⅜	100⅛	19⅜	5½			99⅛	10
13		66⅞	67⅛	83⅜	100⅛	19⅜	4½			99⅞	10⅛
14	Sunday										
15	180	67	67⅞	83⅜	101	19⅛				100	10
16	180	67	67⅞	83⅜	100⅞	19⅛	4½			100⅛	10⅛
17	179½	66⅞	67⅛	83⅜	100⅞	19⅜	4½			100⅜	10⅛
18	179½	67	68	83⅜	100⅜	19⅜	4½			100⅜	10⅛
19	179½	67	67⅞	83⅜	100⅛	19⅜	4½			100	10⅛

DUBUISSON AND STAPLES, Stock Brokers, Change Alley.

CARNARVON CASTLE